# The Sunday Oregonian.

VOL. 6—NO. 17. PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1887. PRICE TEN CENTS.

HOMES

FOR ALL

## In East Portland and Additions:

The following list embraces a few of the numerous bargains we are prepared to offer to all who are seeking homes in Oregon:

$ 750---For Corner Lot on Fifth and K streets, [illegible]

3600---Will buy three acres on Eleventh street, fronting 350 feet on [illegible] public thoroughfare; adapted for [illegible] ing off into lots.

5500---Full Block on Fourth st., [illegible] O. & C. R. R. depot; a desirable [illegible] of six rooms.

800---Fine Corner Lot on G street.

2800---Two nearly new Cottages on Fifth street, one Lot; good investment.

1200---Dwelling House of four rooms; one Lot [illegible]; good well; four blocks from R. R. ferry.

1300---Splendid Quarter Block on [illegible] point in Holladay's addition.

300---Two Lots, each 50x120 feet, near Fourth street, Albina.

2000---Will take the Goodrich Lot in Albina Homestead; fenced and cleared.

1150---Good Quarter Block on [illegible] Holladay's addition, clear and fenced.

700---For nice Corner Lot on Fifth st., Holladay's addition.

1000---Dwelling of five rooms; one Lot; Fifth st., Holladay's addition.

300---Best Quarter Block in Hanson's addition; partly fenced.

650---Fine Quarter Blocks in Kenworthy addition.

350---Three Lots in Logan's addition.

2600---Very desirable Corner Lot on Fifth and E streets; dwelling of five rooms; streets improved.

3000---Quarter Block, centrally located, with two fine cottages, nearly new, containing five rooms each; streets improved.

6000---Will take a Splendid Half Block on Seventh, near N streets, [illegible] proved; good prospective business [illegible] speculative property.

1050---Takes a nice Corner Lot on Tenth street, near L, all planted to fruit trees; eligible site for residence.

## Suburban Property:

$ 900---Ten Acres of Land 3½ miles south-east of city; easily cleared.

1000---Ten Acres, situated three miles north east of East Portland.

1500---For Five Acres of fine Fruit Land, all in cultivation, 1½ miles from city limits; splendid location for a home.

1000---Five Acres, same quality of Land, adjoining the last above named; each tract fronts on county road.

2500---3½ Acres adjoining the city limits; excellent site for residence.

3600---10 Acres of Land fronting on base line road; about half in fruit, new and very productive; 1½-story dwelling house of six rooms; barn and well, near school-house.

1500---2½ Acres, adjoining the city limits; good site for residence.

4200---Will buy one of the handsomest Homes of Eight Acres in the vicinity of this city; dwelling, barn, well, fine orchard, small fruits.

2600---Ten Acres of rich and productive Fruit and Garden Land, situate 1½ miles from East Portland; clear and fenced, fronts on county road.

3500---For a Splendid Home of four acres in the southern suburbs of East Portland: large two-story dwelling house containing nine rooms, barn; orchard; on county road.

1100---Will take a seven-acre Tract of Land situate in the Mt. Tabor fruit district, all clear.

2150---Ten acres of fine Fruit and Garden Land, situate near Car Shops, all fenced, 5 acres clear.

8500---Thirteen Acres on base line road, near city; all in cultivation; dwelling; barn, fruit, etc., etc.

3500---Ten Acres of thoroughly improved land two miles northeast of Stark st. ferry; more than one-half in fruit, dwelling, barn, etc.

## Farming Lands:

12,600---Eighty four acres situated on county road, 1½ miles from the city limits, 15 acres clear; five acres in orchard, soil of the best quality, adapted for subdivision into small fruit farms.

9660---Sixty-four acres situated on base line road near Mt. Tabor, 45 acres in good state of cultivation [illegible] house, barn, orchard; can be divided into fruit farms.

1250---200 acres near Sandy P. O.; [illegible] acres clear; never-failing stream of water on the premises.

4000---80 acres fronting on base line road nine miles from East Portland; 25 acres clear, near N. P. R. R. and [illegible] dwelling; barn, orchard; [illegible]

3000---64 acres of most excellent [illegible] nate about seven miles from [illegible] Portland, 50 acres in cultivation dwelling, barn, orchard, [illegible] never-failing water.

6500---Ten acres of land, which, [illegible] its peculiar situation, constitutes the very key to the celebrated Mt. Tabor locality; all in high state of cultivation, dwelling; barn; spring [illegible] tain, magnificent view [illegible] most desirable homes in Multnomah county.

With a ten years' experience [illegible] attention to business, and having [illegible] handled and disposed of [illegible] real estate firm in Oregon, we feel [illegible] that we believe we can give satisfaction [illegible] may favor us with their patronage. We rent dwellings, stores and farms; [illegible] loans, pay taxes for non-residents and [illegible] real estate, insurance and brokerage business.

**CREITZ & LAMBERT,**

West side Fourth st., between I and J,
East Portland, Or.

**COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.**

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, [illegible]
Contain only Pure Vegetable [illegible]
Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco.

[illegible] New York. [illegible] Portland.

**GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG**

Importers [illegible]

**METALS,** [illegible]

[illegible] Stock and Tools, [illegible]
Granite Ironware, [illegible]
84 and 86 Front st.
[illegible] of Northwestern Foundry.

## NEW YORK LETTERS.

### How the Average Young Man Lives in New York.

Many Dwell on $25 per Week—Living on Air—Many Mysterious Murders in New York Exciting Attention and Alarm.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

There is no greater mystery in the world to me than the average New York young man. How he manages to dress and live as he does defies the keenest scouting. There may be some among the many who have occasional assistance from home, but the great majority depend upon their own resources. On a salary that is small, and with no outside income, they [illegible] the air of wealth and position.

In the Hoffman house a few nights ago I was talking with one of the conventional New York young men on this subject. He started in to talk about himself and his affairs and I was glad to have him ramble on, as it interested me. Probably no class or grade of the New York young man is more familiar than the type he represented. He might be anywhere from 28 to 35 years old, has a neat figure, stands erect, waves his hand in cordial greeting to his friends, dresses tastefully, is well booted and gloved, wears spotless linen, a handsome scarf and knows all the bartenders, politicians, and men-about-town in the city. If you look at the face closely you will see many fine wrinkles and the eyes are not always bright and alert, but whether this comes from too much dissipation or too little good food and sleep it would be hard to tell. He is a man who would be picked out anywhere for a New Yorker, and he is always an entertaining companion.

"It is said," he remarked, "that one-half the world does not know how the other half lives. That thing in the world. City men—as we who are in business down town begin to call ourselves—know better how to live in New York than any one else in town. Do you know why? Because we live in public places and spend our money judiciously. How much do you suppose it costs me to live?"

"About five thousand a year."

"Pshaw! Why, if I had an income of that I'd be hot about with the Vanderbilts and [illegible]. If you want a lesson in economy take a pencil and figure out my weekly expenses."

"Well," I said, beginning to make hieroglyphics on the back of the bill of fare.

"Say three suits of clothes a year at $70 apiece. That's $210. Shoes at $10; say three pairs, $30. Linen, flannels, hats, canes, umbrellas, gloves, etc., say $80. That's $320; divided by fifty-two, makes it about $6 30 a week. I'll begin with that.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clothes, boots, etc. | $ 6 30 |
| Board | 15 00 |
| Two extra dinners | 6 00 |
| Luncheon down town | 4 50 |
| Bar | 7 00 |
| Car fare, cab hire, etc. | 4 00 |
| Laundry | 1 50 |
| Theater | 3 00 |
| Races, dog shows, Coney Island, etc. | 3 00 |
| Newspapers, cigars, toilet articles, etc. | 2 00 |
| Total | $51 60 |

"There," I said, pushing the paper toward him, "that's about as close as I can figure it out. The bar is very light, and I don't think I've put you down heavily enough for amusements, for I see you about constantly."

He glanced over the list and grinned. Then he took the pencil and began to figure rapidly as he talked.

"In the matter of clothes, for instance, I always get the cloth from a friend of mine who is in the wholesale importing business—we business men all help each other this way, you know—and have it made up by a little Dutch tailor over on Third avenue. In this way I get a suit that would cost you $70 or $80 for about $35. Two suits a year is my allowance—$70. I buy my shoes of a cobbler in a Bleecker street basement, and they're just as good as though they cost $10 a pair. Two pairs a year make $12. My shirts I also get at the factory where a friend of mine is entry clerk. They cost me 90 cents apiece—say $5 40; flannels wholesale about $3; and hats $5. You see, I know a trick about getting a hat at first cost, and I also know how to freshen a hat up with a dash of benzine when it looks rusty. My canes at wholesale cost me last year exactly $10. For such extras as canes, umbrellas and gloves, say $4. This foots up $101 50, or say $2 a week.

"How about the board? Have I overestimated that?"

"Yes, that's above the figure. You see I room with another man. It is purely a matter of business, and we recognize it as such. We are good friends in the house, but we never go out together. If he has friends coming to see him in the evening, I make it convenient to be absent, and he does me a like favor. By occupying one room we manage to effect many small economies. We hire a room of fair size with two narrow beds, and we have an arrangement with a laundress to do all our washing for $1 50 a week. That's a saving for both of us, you see. Our joint board is $21, and though I'm in restaurants and cafes a good deal, I dine out twice a week at my own expense, but it does not cost me at the rate of $3 a dinner, though that would seem little enough to most men. I can dine at Delmonico's for $1 25. The scheme is to order the dishes, vegetables and desert alone, and eat the entrees only. In ordering your dinner the waiters are sure to order several dishes you don't need. For instance, besides the meat you call for asparagus, peas, salads, cheese and pastry. These little things cost $5 you see, and yet they have nothing to do with the solid part of the dinner. We'll put the item of extra dinners down to $2 50, which just about covers it."

"Then. Do you cut into the luncheon estimate?"

"Very heavily. My lunch down town is a sandwich and beer or roast beef and beer. I get a good meal for 25 or 30 cents. It is in a beer place, of course, but I'm very much hurried in the middle of the day and I really prefer a light one to a heavy lunch. Beer is a great thing for the man of light means. I do not think the reformers realize what a boon it is to us. So we'll set down the luncheons at $1 80. Now, concerning the bar, the outside estimate is $1. Here beer saves again. It is what I always buy for myself, and if I'm out with a crowd and it is my turn to set them up I'm generally clever enough to steer them into a place where beer is a specialty. In the matter of car fare, cab hire, and so on, you are astray, for whenever you see me in a cab it is as somebody's guest and when I step into a car it is to avoid the rain. At other times I walk. If a millionaire can walk up and down town for his health I can afford to follow his example. This item amounts to about thirty cents a week. Now, when I go to the theater I buy a bill board ticket for twenty cents and tip the usher a quarter to put me into a vacant seat. Thousands of men do this. Every dealer that exhibits a bill board or a lithograph in his shop window is obliged to give the owner of the theater a free ticket of admission. These tickets are sold again by the shop keepers for an average price of twenty cents. The miscellaneous amusements do not cost me more than $1 and about as much more for the last item. My entire week's expenses stands, therefore, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Clothes, boots, etc. | $ 2 00 |
| Board | 10 50 |
| Two extra dinners | 2 50 |
| Luncheon down town | 1 80 |
| Bar | 5 00 |
| Car fare, cab hire, etc. | 30 |
| Laundry | 75 |
| Theater | 45 |
| Races, dog shows, Coney island, etc. | 1 00 |
| Newspapers, cigars, toilet articles, etc. | 1 00 |
| Total | $25 20 |

"There," continued the business man, "I've been a little too liberal, for my salary is only $25 a week, and this estimate is 20 cents more than that."

"You sail pretty close to the wind."

"I never have a penny on Saturday morning. Saving money is out of the question, but I have a good time, frequent public places, and live up to the letter of the motto which has thus far guided me through life."

"And what is it?"

"'As we journey through life let us live by the way.'"

BLAKELY HALL.

### Living on Air.

There are hundreds of men about New York who are known not to have a dollar, but apparently live at the rate of $5000 per year. At the Hoffman house I know at least five of such men, and there is not a person who knows them who does not wonder how they manage to live at such an expensive hotel. One of them is a man well known all over the United States, and he has lived here for more than three years, to my certain knowledge, without having performed a day's work. He had always led me to believe, as he had every one else, that he occupied the best room in the hotel, and it was only a few weeks ago I found that he did not live there at all. Like the others, he has a method of living which is at least novel. He associates with the leading men of the country, and it is necessary for him to keep up an appearance of prosperity. If it was known that he lived in a boarding house many of these men would refuse to associate with him. Still he does live in a boarding house, all the same; at least, he has a small room in one which does not cost him more than $3 per week. In view of the fact that he has such a large and valuable acquaintance, the hotel allows him the use of a letter box, so that all his mail is sent to the hotel. He walks in there every morning, and asks in a loud tone of voice, so that every one can hear him: "Is there any mail in my box?" Then those who hear this wonder how the man can afford to live at the hotel.

During the day this well known character, whose title is colonel, meets any number of prominent men from all parts of the country. Some of these gentlemen want to be informed about the best places of amusement, and the colonel, who is well posted upon such matters, as, indeed, upon all others, gladly gives them the desired information. Possibly he gives them points on the stock market, and should they prove profitable the colonel may share in the result. Among other things he may possibly recommend his friends to a tailor, and he is sure to have the tailor know it, as it will make a great difference with him when he wants a suit of clothes for himself.

Nine times out of ten he will be invited out to dinner. But once in awhile he falls in this and he slips off and takes dinner all alone at some cheap restaurant. He always waits until the place is about deserted and then he hides himself away in a corner. I saw him in one of these restaurants the other night, and when he saw me he tried to hide behind a newspaper. When I went up and spoke to him he acted as if he had been caught trying to slip some of the tableware in his pocket.

"Do you see that lady and gentleman over at that table?" he immediately asked. "Well, there is a peculiar circumstance connected with them and I came in here to have a chance to study them."

I pretended to believe his explanation by remarking that a man of his taste could hardly bring himself to eat in a cheap restaurant.

A hotel clerk told me there were any number of men here just like the colonel, and for their accommodation the hotels rent letter-boxes. In return for the rent of these boxes, the hotel people pretend that these fellows live in the hotel. By this means they make their friends believe they are living in expensive style, when probably $500 a year will pay their actual expenses. Most of this money is borrowed.

HARRY WALKER.

### Mysterious Murders in New York.

The frequency of mysterious murders in and around New York of late is exciting general attention as well as no little alarm. In these dark and unfathomable crimes, doubly hideous and repulsive by their mystery, women seem to be peculiarly unfortunate. A respectable school teacher of Brooklyn is found with her skull fractured in a doorway in the New Bowery, a region which, compared to church-going, God-fearing homes, is as the blackest depths of Hades to the innocent pastures of Paradise. There is really no clue to this fearful and unspeakable outrage. Our civilization is still down in the trough of the sea of time and not on its topmost wave. The beautiful girl with blue eyes and brown hair found outraged and murdered near Rahway, at no great distance from New York, seems a blank enigma for the law to puzzle over and perhaps never solve. Such occurrences are comparatively rare in great cities, for reasons which officers of the law could readily explain. A certain great evil of large cities protects respectable women. Crimes of this nature are for reasons well understood more frequent in the country.

It is supposed that in New York at least one life is taken daily. The number of persons arrested for murder or manslaughter is small, probably not exceeding fifty in a year. Few of those arrested are punished at all, and fewer still are hanged. An enormous increase in crime in this country has come with the increase in population. As New York has grown murder has increased in greater ratio than the population. There is a certain foreign element here that values human life about as might a straw. And many if not most of these crimes are covered as with a red Makanna veil of impenetrable mystery. The most common method of killing is with the knife. Many of the roughs carry something of the nature of a dagger. If they strike in the right place life is soon extinct; the deed is silent and either unobserved or seen only by other criminals, perhaps murderers themselves. The revolver removes many, especially in barroom affairs. The slung shots and the sand bags are not so much used as they were twenty years ago, as it has been made a state prison offense to have one in possession. Poison is often used. The late Dr. Mosher, surgeon-general of this state, declared that the number of persons murdered by poison was far greater than was generally suspected. Poisoning is generally done by relatives having a grudge or anxious to inherit property, but it is also used in the dives of New York for the purpose both of murder and robbery. It is a common thing for a man slightly intoxicated to be robbed and murdered in some dark street close to the water front, and then it is easy to throw the body into the black river that could tell such a thrilling story of sorrow and crime had it any other voice than the plash of its salt waves against the wooden piers. Formerly there were a number of places in Water, Houston and Bleecker streets where a drugged glass of whisky was dexterously substituted for the liquor ordered and the drinker was soon rendered insensible. Opium in its various forms was used, laudanum more especially; chloral and other drugs were so many agents of science to assist crime. After a man was pretty well intoxicated it was easy, moreover, for one of the lost girls of the bagnio to apply a handkerchief saturated with chloroform to the face of the victim. Men in these unspeakable resorts have detected poison on slightly tasting the liquor and have immediately left in safety.

But I have referred to the mystery of crime in New York. It is commonly supposed that most of the murderers are arrested and punished either by death or imprisonment. It is a mistake. The list of murders which have never been clearly brought home to the criminal would be altogether too long to enumerate here. One of the most celebrated was the Burdell murder in Bond street in 1855. Dr. Burdell was a dentist with a large and fashionable practice. He had a housekeeper, Mrs. Cunningham, who was allowed to keep boarders. The doctor was a man of property. One morning when the servant knocked at his door there was no response. The door was forced open and he was found murdered. When the murder became known to the household, Mrs. Cunningham shrieked: "He was my husband!" She declared that they had been married for several weeks. She was in middle life, tall and handsome. The police did not believe her statement. They found, however, that she had been married in Herkimer county, of this state, to a person who gave the name of Burdell, and who is believed to have personated him. The trial revealed a nameless degree of moral rottenness in this household, involving the two daughters of the housekeeper and two of the boarders. A. Oakey Hall, then district attorney, instituted a searching investigation. A new complication was added by the declaration of Mrs. Cunningham that she was *enceinte* by her so-called husband, the doctor. The district attorney apparently paid no attention to this statement, but when the time came for confinement he managed to place two nurses in the city's employ closely to the suspected woman. To one of these she suggested the procuring of a child. The nurse acquiesced and a newly born child having been smuggled into the bed, Mrs. Cunningham announced that her child had been born without medical assistance. An examination of physicians proved that she had not been confined. Her bold and ingenious plot failed. She and two alleged accomplices were tried for murder, but there was no absolute proof, and after a long and tedious trial they were acquitted. She changed her name and removed from one place to another, and finally settled in California, where she is supposed to be still living. One of the alleged accomplices died some years after the tragedy; the other, the son of a clergyman, was acquitted by public opinion. The theory of the prosecution was that Mrs. Cunningham and an accomplice went through the form of a marriage under the name of Burdell, and then, having this on the records, murdered the doctor to get possession of his property. Another mysterious case was the Rogers murder about fifteen years ago. He was shoveling snow from his doorstep at 7 o'clock in the morning. A man stepped up and killed him. He has never been arrested. The murder of Nathan, the banker, in Fourteenth street, has never been cleared of the cloud of mystery overhanging it. The sons and a man servant were suspected, but there was no proof against them. The tragedy occurred in the banker's splendid brownstone mansion. It was ever after shunned as uncanny; the mystery of a crime, the stain of blood was there, a darker gloom than that of the House of the Seven Gables. It never could be rented and had to be torn down.

OSCAR WILLOUGHBY RIGGS.

## CRITICISM OF STATE AFFAIRS.

MARION COUNTY, April 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Our legislatures, in the matter of amendments to the constitution, either fail to understand the plain intent of that instrument or knowingly violate it. The constitution provides that propositions to amend the same shall have the approval of two successive legislatures, and then be submitted to the popular vote. It clearly contemplates that the amendments shall be well considered by the legislative houses, and adopted or rejected, as a majority of the members thereof concluded upon their merits. But very few of the members so vote. They shirk the questions by referring them to the people, often against their opinions of their merits. The two last legislatures approved the prohibitory amendment, and it is now before the people for final action, while it is believed that there was not a majority in either house of either assembly favoring it. Certainly two former legislatures approved the woman suffrage amendment when there was a very strong majority against it in both houses of both legislatures. Members voted for it from their seats in the capital, and against it at the polls. That the same will be true of some of the amendments now pending there is no doubt. And instead of there being three several judgments upon and approval of an amendment, as the constitution contemplates, we have but one—that of the popular vote. It was not intended that our fundamental law should be thus easily and inconsiderately changed. The legislatures that provide for it shirk a plain duty and disregard an important obligation. The Oregon legislatures have fallen into a most pernicious and dangerous practice in this respect. Any scheme to amend the constitution offered is twice adopted as a matter of form, merely that it may go to the people and not vex the members of the legislature. Legislatures of other states are more mindful of their duty and more firm in discharging it—the members thereof voting for or against proposed amendments, in accordance with their honest judgment of their value. The present year the Illinois legislature has rejected a prohibition amendment, and that of Maine rejected a woman suffrage amendment.

There is in the minds of the people of the people of the state a very general impression that our constitution, as it stands, is a safe and wise one, and a considerable aversion to exchanging it for another, or to set an example of amending it. And it would not be surprising if all three of the pending amendments were rejected at the special election in November. The one empowering the legislature to regulate salaries of all state officers, without check or limit, is especially objectionable in some quarters. In view of the action of the last legislature on the subject of salaries, that body is not considered a safe depository of that power. That body doubled the salary of one of the department officers, added largely to the expenses of others, increased the salary of nearly every county judge and treasurer in the state and provided for increasing the salary of every county school superintendent. Had the question of raising the salaries of these county officers been submitted to the voters of the several counties it is doubtful if in a single one of them the proposition would have met with favor. Nor is the special election favorably received. Our people think there was no occasion for incurring the expense and trouble of one when the amendments could as well have been voted upon at the regular election in the following June, and with a fuller expression of the popular will.

The legislature appropriated $40,000 for an extension of the lunatic asylum. If, instead, it had enacted some very much needed legislation making it more difficult to get into the asylum, it would find plenty of room there now. There are scores of patients there that would not be admitted into the asylum of any other state in the Union; some of them are "a little off," but perfectly harmless, and would not be sent to the asylum if they were not paupers, or there was not fear of their becoming such. Some of them have no residence in the state and would be sent to the country where they last had residence if it was not more convenient to get them sent to the asylum. From a recent Salem paper I make the following extract:

> A DISAPPOINTED PAUPER.—John Foster was yesterday brought to this city from the poor farm and examined before Judge Shaw as to his sanity. Foster is a native of Nova Scotia, and about 26 years old. He came to this city about three weeks ago and became an inmate of the poor farm. During the time he has been there, Foster has acted strangely, and his talk has been mostly on women, or some particular woman. It is supposed that he has been disappointed in a love affair. Doctors Henderson and Jessup examined him and pronounced him insane. He was taken to the asylum yesterday afternoon.

It is manifest that Foster is not insane enough to hurt, but it is easier for this county to keep him in the state asylum than in the county poor house. Our county has probably many more such there, and so have all the counties. This man probably came, or was sent from California, or some of the territories, had been here but three weeks, and if the county could not have shifted him upon the state, it might have sent him where he had a settlement. The state asylum should be the receptacle of the the dangerous insane only.

On this subject I am reminded that at the late session of the legislature an unwise act was passed. Heretofore inmates of the asylum who had property, or had relatives liable for their support and able to support them were required to pay the state for their keeping. An act by the last legislature repeals this provision and makes the asylum a "free for all."

ADAM HORN.

### Edwin Booth's Speech.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Mr. Booth is a most retiring and timid man about society. He is the only actor I ever met who is embarrassed at a compliment. Most actors, when you tell them how well they do, immediately begin to explain to you that they are really greater actors than you think they are. Mr. Booth seems to be possessed of the unique conviction that Shakespeare meant what he wrote, and one of his main dreads is of the man who wants to know whether Hamlet was really insane or only feigning. He was speaking of his reception at the Baldwin on the first night.

"You saw my reception on Monday night," he said, "and I—I couldn't have said 'thank you' before that curtain."

He confessed to making one speech, but the result was not very encouraging. Some years ago he went with his company to a place to play one night. He had been specially requested not to play "Hamlet," as the people had seen him in that the year before and they wanted something else. When they assembled at the theatre they found the baggage had gone astray and the costumes for "Richelieu" had not arrived. They must play something else, and the only thing they could do was to make up a bill of a farce and three acts of "Hamlet," which were easiest to put on. Mr. Booth went out before the curtain and made a little speech.

"They listened to me," he said, "and when I got through a man in the front of the orchestra looked up and said: 'All right, give us Hamlet.' I went off feeling very proud of my speech. I had done brilliantly, I thought. Just then I heard somebody talking in front of the curtain. What's this, I said to myself. Somebody objecting—a row—and I grow excessively nervous. Just then one of the men came in from the front part of the house. 'What's that? Who's that talking out there?' 'Oh, it's all right. It's the proprietor. They didn't hear a word you said, and he is explaining to them that you've changed the bill.'"

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. WOODARD, CLARKE & Co., agents.

## MATTERS FEMININE.

### Thirty-six Graduates, and what Became of Them.

Some Married Women who Earn their own Living—White Furniture now the Fashionable Thing—Bustles Must Go.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

The class of 1882 in an Eastern college in good standing numbered thirty-six young women. What have these three dozen specimens of the "higher education" been doing? What plans have they formulated in the half-decade since?

When my thirty-six graduates turned away from the blackboard and rubbed the dust of its scholastic chalk out of their eyes for a first clear glance at a very unscholastic world on the morning after commencement day, they were 22 years old upon an average. They were in good health, every one, so far as I know. They were of good abilities. Nobody suspected or gave utterance to any suspicion of a budding genius in their number. Geniuses are too rare in this world to look for one in the ordinary college class among two score or less ordinary American girls. They were bright, passably ambitious, young women, fairly good examples of womanhood's possibilities and aims.

They have been five years out of the class room now, have steadied themselves on their feet after leaning on the dictum of the professor; have rubbed off, perhaps, the extra self-consciousness that came of a knowledge that they had disregarded time-honored traditions, and ought to furnish from actual experience some sort of answer to the question that the thrifty social economist is every day mooting: Does [illegible] family waste his money when he sends the prospective head of a household of chubby little folk to school?

I met the secretary of the class the other day and asked her of the doings of the thirty-six; did she know and could she tell me what five years had brought to those fresh-cheeked A. B.'s, whom it must have turned from girls into women, and carried past some of the turning points in a woman's career?

"Five years next June," she repeated, leaning back in the big armchair in the city office where we sat; "five years since we wore those white muslins and it has made me a sewing machine agent, and Dorothy—curly-headed Dolly we used to call her—a doctor, and left Helen with two babies on her knee. When commencement comes round again we all have a class reunion; and I was making out my statistics and records of class happenings ten minutes before you came and opened the door. I have been a diligent secretary, and wearied them all with letters and question lists, and here I have in epitome the life of the class for the full five years. You won't find a list of very tremendous achievements in it, but, after all, I am not ashamed of the doings of '82.

"Here is what I call the most important bit of memoranda," she went on, turning the pages hastily, and selecting a sheet to put before my eyes. "We are all in good health, you see. Nobody has written a book and perhaps none of us will ever fill up a library with our wisdom; but, at least, we have not added a single invalid to the ranks of debilitated women. Twenty," and her pencil pointed out the names upon the written list, "report themselves 'robust.' That was the climax of the adjectives I offered them. Nine write themselves down simply 'well;' four answer that they are 'fairly well,' and three whom I put down as 'below the average,' say they are tired but have no distress that a vacation would not cure. On the whole the record satisfies me, though I am a hard one to please," and the critical machine agent shook her hair back from her forehead, jumped up and swung a pair of Indian clubs that she took from behind her desk with a vigor that proved her own athletic powers unimpaired.

"How many of you are married?" I asked, when I had ensconced myself in what I hoped might prove a safe corner in the further end of the room.

"Nine," she answered between motions, with a laughing disdain of my fears. "Five of the girls married college men"—here the clubs began to describe intricate figures above her head—"and four have not insisted on Greek as a prerequisite in a life partner. Two have married doctors; one a lawyer, one a teacher and one a minister. Then one found some good qualities, or thought she did, in a bank cashier; one has married into dry goods, and two have gone to farming. Yes, you needn't lift your eyebrows at me. They married genuine farmers, brothers, in the real country, and wash the milk pans, if they don't make butter, with their own higher educated hands. Like it? Yes, I think so, and they have started a library in the district and are both of them on the school committee.

"Nine marriages out of the class of '82, and six of the families have children. Not a large crop of them as yet, but three or four ones and a couple of twos to keep the fingers busy. Only a quarter of us married? To be sure they say that college girls don't care for husbands, or that marrying men are not on the lookout for college girls; but, after all, I don't believe you will find the proportion very different from what it is with other girls in any average eastern town. We can't all marry now-a-days, you know; and it is lucky for us that unless we like we don't need to turn to matrimony for bread and butter reasons."

"What are the unmarried twenty-seven doing with themselves?" I asked as the Indian clubs took a rest and their owner flung herself flushed and smiling into her armchair once more.

"Nine of the girls are teaching," she said, "more than have found their way into any other one pursuit. I am sorry to see a girl teach, for the business is overcrowded, and unless she is an enthusiast she stands very little chance to rise. College girls begin to get the good places, though, when there are any to be had, and three of the nine are earning from $1,200 to $1,590 in city high schools. From these figures as the high water mark, their wages run down to $10 a week for simple-minded Kate—who has classes in Homer and the alphabet and everything between in a harum scarum country academy.

"Next to the teachers come the doctors. There are four of them in the class of '82. One of them belongs to the married contingent, and she practices, began last year, I believe, with her husband. Two more have gone into partnership with each other and opened their office not four months ago in Philadelphia. The last of the quartet is in Germany just now. She spent three years in a medical school and went abroad to study in the hospitals. She is in no hurry to put her name in the window as a full-fledged M. D. till she is as well fitted for the work as diligence can make her.

"Two of the girls are journalists, one here in New York, the other in Chicago. They have been at newspaper work for about three years now, and are making fairly good incomes with some satisfaction to themselves I hear.

"Two of the class, beside the medical student I told you of, are abroad. One whose forte was natural history is going on with her biology in Prof. Huxley's school. She is utterly absorbed in microscopes and bilateral symmetry, and the development of the egg of the fish, and we look to hear great things of her doings some day. The other is studying all manner of languages in Germany, and grows learned in Sanskrit apace.

"The rest of us are, I won't say more practical, but more devoted to our immediate self interests, at the least. There is one who is an insurance agent, and I am, as you see in machines. Then there is another who is a stenographer, and she keeps a couple of girls rattling typewriters in her office all day. A fourth took to industrial art when she left college, and she is designing patterns for carpets and wall paper with some practical success. A fifth has been giving herself to architecture and either has opened or is just going to open an office in a town in central New York. A sixth has started a cooking school, and the other four are only daughters who have been kept at home or have stayed at home to help with family affairs. Then there are the married ones, I don't know what our nine are about. One, I told you, practices medicine with her husband, another is her husband's bookkeeper and private secretary, and the lawyer's wife, I have heard, though she doesn't own it, is studying with the masculine head of the firm.

"I don't know that I am a fair judge of what we are doing," here a wrinkle dimpled itself on the smooth brow, "it is very little when all is told, perhaps, but we are busy, contented women, not conceited enough to look to revolutionize the world yet awhile, and well enough satisfied of that same world will expect no more from us than it does from the average collegian of the other sex, but just forget us and leave us to work out our questions as best we can for ourselves."

ELIZA PUTNAM HEATON.

### The Craze for White Furniture.

No sooner had we furnished our houses in somber colors with dark mahogany and early English furniture of black oak which appeared worm-eaten, if it really was not, when, lo! the dealers inaugurate a perfect craze in white furniture, light-colored upholstery goods, and from the dignified and aristocratic English or colonial styles we become imbued with the period of Louis Kinge. However, the dark rich furniture is too beautiful to give up without a struggle, and fashion now dictates that those who can can afford it shall have each room in their residence furnished to represent not only a distinct period, but a certain country as well. Thus we have English rooms, French rooms, colonial, Egyptian and Japanese apartments, according to the purse or fancy.

The first "white room" built in New York of any prominence is the music room in the Villard mansion, now owned and occupied by Mr. Whitelaw Reid. The floor is highly polished in light-colored woods, and the entire apartment is of ivory white, picked out with gold, and in the panels of the walls medallions of lutes, ribbons and scrolls of music.

A handsome "white room" has the floor of polished wood, with here and there a white Astrakhan rug; the furniture is of white, picked out with gold, upholstered in white satin brocade: the curtains and other draperies are of white plush embroidered with gold; the picture frames are white and gold; a white easel stands in one corner and a white and gold piano. It makes a most beautiful apartment. Not long ago I described this room to an ever young wife who lives in an adjacent town. She has comparatively little money, but excellent taste; recently she invited me to see her "white room," which she surprised me by stating was all the result of her own ingenuity and cost but little. The wood floor had been stained and polished to look like cherry, and several white fox rugs, which cost about $3 50, were laid here and there. She had bought several of the tripod legged tables with pine tops; the legs she painted white with gilt lines, using the liquid gilding. The tops were covered with white plush, and another with white felt, with yellow satin bows at the corners and gold fringe. She also made a mantel scarf of white plush, trimmed with yellow bows. An old-fashioned high-backed kitchen chair she painted white and made for it a yellow plush cushion. One of the ordinary Shaker rocking chairs was also painted white and gold, and over the red and black braided seat she had tacked white felt, with some yellow flowers embroidered upon it, while the back was decorated with a yellow Chinese silk scarf. Plants grew in common flower pots, painted white; an easel was made of pine, painted white, while over the mantel was an old-fashioned oval mirror, such as used to be used fifteen years ago. Between windows she had hung the mirror lengthwise and painted its common black walnut frame white, looping a white silk scarf, with gold figures, around it. A milking stool, also painted white, with a bunch of yellow flowers painted upon the seat, stood in a corner: at the windows were white China silk curtains, tied back with yellow bows. These curtains, being of the same material as silk handkerchiefs, of course wash as well. Old disused walnut picture frames were also painted and gilded to match the other articles. And a beautiful wall bracket was made of a square of pine board to which was nailed three little shelves put on irregularly like three steps. This also was painted white, gilded on the edges of the shelves and hung up by screw eyes, which were concealed by yellow bows. A pretty yellow Leeds vase was one of the ornaments, a white candlestick which held a yellow twisted candle, a choice bit of Royal Worcester, which were among her possessions, and, of course, other ornaments about the apartment. A bird sang in a brass cage, harmonizing with the decorations. I wish everybody could see that room; the effect was like fairyland, and in spite of this fact the pretty owner of all informed me that this charming result was reached at a cost not exceeding $25. It would be difficult for me to say which was the more beautiful, the "white room" of my wealthy friend with its gorgeousness, and white piano, which apartment cost in the neighborhood of $10,000 or that of the pretty young housewife who, with little money but much taste and industry, had created an apartment, unique, beautiful and, better than all, showing her own individuality.

EVELYN BAKER HARVIER.

### Exit Bustles.

There is a rumor afloat to the effect that bustles are soon to be abandoned and clinging Greek draperies adopted. It is to be hoped that this report, which, by the way, comes direct from Paris, rests upon a substantial basis, for, while so severe a style of dress as the Grecian is not becoming to all nineteenth century feminine forms, it is safe to give it precedence over the bustle, which is becoming to no human being under the sun, and can never by any process of ingenuity be made to lend itself to aught approaching grace.

I happened to see last week the beautiful daughter of a distinguished New York lawyer and lecturer dressed in a costume that every artist would admire, and, of course, we are all artists in one way or another. The girl herself was tall and statuesque, with dark hair and very regular features. Her gown was of soft white cashmere, sleeveless and fastened on the shoulders by heavy golden clasps with sapphires. The robe was innocent of draperies and "dress improver." It fitted loosely to the figure, displaying, however, every line, and was confined at the waist by a white silken scarf knotted carelessly on one side. The edge of the skirt was embroidered in gold thread. It was at an evening reception that I caught sight of this graceful and picturesque figure standing out in bold contrast to be-hooped, be-bustled, belaced women who surrounded her. It made me hope for better things in the way of womanly outline. It goes without saying that a gown of the sort just described is not meant for fat dowagers or scrawney maidens somewhat past their youth; but, then, neither are bustles.

CLARA LANZA.

### Happy Married Women Who Support Themselves.

When Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe received her pay—$50—for "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the check was made payable to her husband. And it was considered quite the proper thing by all the parties interested that it should be, for in these days it would have sadly outraged the conventionalities for a woman, as long as she had a natural protector, to receive herself the money she had earned. Quite as much of an outrage, indeed, to the conventionalities for the wife to receive it then as to the sense of justice now for it to be paid to the husband. The changes have been many and great which have taken place in the condition of women during the last thirty years, but this change in the economic status of married women is one of the most important of them all. And at the same time it has come about the most gradually and has attracted the least attention.

Nowadays the married woman who has her own money-winning occupation, carries her own pocketbook, has her own bank account, buys presents for her husband with money that she hasn't first begged from him, and in all ways is as independent financially as if she were not married. [illegible] as numerous as flowers in the spring or snow flakes in winter. Perhaps she is most frequent as the practicing physician, married to another physician, or a lawyer, or a newspaper man, or a business man. The woman who writes, either as a literary woman or a newspaper woman, is another frequent example. I recall one such, a pioneer in newspaper work, whose husband is a musician. The savings [illegible] have furnished the larger part of the money which has bought a pleasant [illegible] home with grounds large enough for the three little ones to have ample growing space. Several other newspaper women have married men engaged in the same work and [illegible] their salaries and their individual [illegible] without a thought that it is productive of other than increased harmony and [illegible] pleasure and convenience. And yet it isn't very long since all the prophetic and preternaturally wise people would have been sure that such a state of affairs would disrupt the family and [illegible] the foundations of the state.

Self-supporting married women are, perhaps, more common among the professions than in other lines of work, but they are to be found wherever women's hands and women's brains earn money. And it is usually the professional women too, who support themselves because they love work and love independence, and not because it is a financial necessity. The idea is gaining ground among women, both married and unmarried, that this is a much better and pleasanter state of affairs than the old, which denied that a married woman had any money earning value, and considered her simply entitled to so much "support" from her husband. One frequently hears young women say: "I don't think a husband owes his wife support, and I shall not marry unless I can continue to support myself and be as independent as I am now." Married women who are self-supporting talk enthusiastically about the beauties and the justice of the system, and those who cannot earn money themselves turn over in their minds very longingly schemes of money-making. One of these busy married women, who with one hand keeps her household machinery in order, and with the other earns enough money to pay her personal and a share of the household expenses, and keeps a neat little bank account besides, said to me the other day: "It is queer that this matter has attracted so little attention. To my mind it is a change more important, farther-reaching and destined to work greater results than suffrage." FLORENCE FINCH KELLY.

## THE FRENCH CROWN JEWELS.

### The Magnificent and Historical Collection Soon to be Sold Under the Hammer.

BY GEORGE VAIL HUPPERTS.

PORTLAND, April 9.

The announced sale of the French crown jewels calls to mind certain historical facts in connection with these insignia of past royalty and imperialism, which, in view of the probable vast dispersion of these gems among American millionaires, cannot fail to interest the majority of American readers.

It would be rather significant of the times we live in should the relics of one-time glory, power, humiliation and degradation of a young republic be bought up by the citizens of an older republican nation.

The jewels in question are at present stored away in strong-boxes in the vaults of the French ministry of finance, a key to each chest being held by three prominent government officials. Before the auction these baubles will be exhibited for a few days at the Pavilion de Fleurs, one of the remaining buildings of the old Tuilleries palace. All this vast array of precious jewelry was originally kept at the Nationale Garde Meuble (really national furniture warehouse.) After the overthrow of Louis XVI, "what-there-was-of-a-government" had an inventory made of all the diamonds and precious stones in the Garde Meuble. The result was 7482 diamonds, 230 rubies, 71 topazes, 105 emeralds, 134 sapphires, 3 amethysts, and an immense quantity of pearls.

Neglect on the part of the authorities in providing for proper guarding and a series of clever and audacious burglaries had, as a consequence, decidedly diminished the number of the valuables. One burglary, in which forty armed ruffians took part, became memorable, owing to the loss of a jeweled coral rattle, once belonging to the baby dauphin, the son of the beheaded king, and a famous blue diamond weighing sixty-seven carats, which is supposed to have been sold at a much later period to a prominent London merchant, after being reduced in weight to forty-four carats. Had the robbers not been disturbed, there probably would have been little of historical value left in the Garde Meuble; as it is, on their flight "they literally sowed precious stones in their path." A superb emerald was brought back by a servant girl, who found it in a gutter the morning after the robbery. Many valuables disappeared, often to pop up again after a long lapse of years in foreign countries. A French paper gives the following about the "Sancy," an immense brilliant, whose whereabouts is slightly shrouded in mystery: the supposition is that it is in the hands of the Demidoff family, in St. Petersburg, but yet another theory exists of its being among the collection to be brought to the hammer next month:

"In 1792 the Garde Meuble in Paris was broken into and robbed of many of its most valuable treasures, among others, of the famous Sancy. This stone is of the first water and weighs thirty-three and three-quarters carats, being one of three large diamonds cut by a celebrated diamond cutter for Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. This lapidary—who was the first to cut diamonds into sixty-four facets, in which shape they become known as brilliants in Italy—shaped the Sancy 'like a water drop.' Duke Charles the Bold lost it from his helmet at the battle of Granson. Found on the field by a Swiss soldier, it passed into the hands of a priest and then into those of some unknown person, for various trifling sums. In 1589 we find it in the possession of King Antonio of Portugal, who sold it to the treasurer of the king of France, Nicholas Harley de Sancy. It then by some means or another is owned by Henry III. of France, who, wishing to pledge it for the purpose of raising an army of mercenaries, entrusts it to a confidential officer, who on his way with the gem to Switzerland is attacked and murdered by robbers. One of the criminals being caught some years after and confessing his crime, but persistently denying any knowledge of the diamond, it was thought proper to have the body of the emissary disinterred. The brilliant was found in the stomach of the faithful messenger, who had swallowed it when he found himself surrounded by enemies. It was then restored to the Sancy family, from whom it seems to have been only borrowed by Henry III. Presented to James II. of England, when an exile, by a member of the Sancy family, the Sancy was sold by that monarch to Louis XIV, and became one of the contents of the Garde Meuble. In the inventory it was valued at about 1,000,000 francs, or $200,000.

It is claimed, that among the collection to be sold next month, there are a good many loose stones, which belonged to the imperial crown of Napoleon III. It is well to bear in mind that Napoleon III was never practically CROWNED emperor. In view of the pope always being on the eve of coming to Paris for the purpose of performing that ceremony, a crown *may have been* made.

Apropos of crowns, it almost reconciles a man to borrowing his friend's dress-coat, when he hears that Napoleon the Great had to borrow the jewels for his coronation from a Parisian jeweler, there not being enough money in the imperial exchequer to purchase a suitable circlet.

### Serving Two Masters.

New York World, Dem.

It is said from Washington that the president is experiencing difficulty in selecting a United States treasurer in place of Mr. Jordan. A Washington dispatch to an administration organ says: "The office has not been looked upon as having any distinction attached to it, until Mr. Jordan threw his personality into it, which carried an influence upon the policy of the department. Heretofore the treasurer has not possessed so much power."

The "personality" of Mr. Jordan was the "personality" of Wall street. The ex-United States treasurer was graduated from a national bank: a well paid position in a national bank was "kept warm" for him during the time he was in the government service, and he left the office of treasurer to become the cashier of a new banking institution with a heavy amount of capital at its back.

The influence Mr. Jordan's "personality" had "upon the policy of the department" was used in the interest of the "street." His opposition to the Morrison bond call resolution was of that character, and he stood watch over the treasury operations as the picket of the national banks.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Jordan's successor may be wholly independent of outside financial operations and operators. It is not desirable that any high treasury officer in the service of the government should belong to the "street."

### Love on Snowshoes

(Virginia, Nev., Chronicle.)

A loving Idaho couple, D. W. Kelly and Miss Birdie Smith, on matrimony bent, snowshoed their way through over eighteen feet of snow from Sawtooth to Ketchum, dragging behind them a toboggan, on which was a trunk and bundles, with their necessary wedding outfit. They took the train at Ketchum for Blackfoot.

## HEROISM RECOGNIZED.

### Presentation of Medals of Honor for Heroic Conduct.

Remarks by Judge Deady in Behalf of Capt. Sebree—Large Attendance of Military Officers and Citizens of Portland.

The presentation of the "Life Saving Medals of Honor" sent out by the secretary of the treasury was made the occasion of a very pleasant ceremony yesterday. Judge Deady had been invited by Capt. L. Sebree, United States lighthouse inspector, to make the presentation, which took place at the United States courtroom in the presence of the crew of the United States lighthouse tender, Manzanita, several officers of the army and a number of ladies and gentlemen, resident of this city. In presenting the medals, Judge Deady spoke as follows:

*Ladies and Gentlemen*:—We are met here today to acknowledge and commemorate a heroic action performed by Charles Richardson, John Jore, Nicholas Dorie, Peter Nesman, August Flutz and Alex Wicklund, in saving Eli Christopherson from drowning, at the Columbia river bar, on October 7, 1884, under circumstances well calculated to challenge our sympathy and admiration.

On the evening of October the 6th, Eli Christopherson left Skomokawa, on the lower Columbia, in a skiff for Bay View. Letting go his oars, to light his pipe, they slipped through the rowlocks and disappeared in the darkness. He remained in the boat helpless, drifting by Astoria at 4 o'clock in the morning, so far out in the stream that his cries for aid could not be heard. Soon he was in the strong ebb tide which carried him on, on, past Tansey point, past Fort Stevens, into the jaws of the raveling breakers on Clatsop spit, where the boat was soon overturned and he was tossed about in the cold and angry surge, now holding on to the boat and then swept off with an incoming wave, with little hope and apparently less chance of ever again setting his foot on dry land. But fortunately for him, on that morning, the lighthouse tender, Shubrick, was at the mouth of the river on her way to Tillamook light with supplies. Concluding from the state of the bar that it would be impossible to land the supplies that day, Captain Gregory turned back for Astoria. When off the spit, the assistant engineer, George Rowe, discovered a boat in the breakers and going aloft saw a man in the surf clinging to her side.

Captain Gregory immediately stood in for the spit, going as close as he dare, and within a quarter of a mile from where the drowning man was seen. Preparation was immediately made for the first officer, Richardson, and the five seamen already named to go in the ship's boat to the rescue.

> Then—swift on the deck a hardy few
> The life boat man with a gallant crew
> And dare the dangerous wave
>
> Through the wild surf they cleave their way,
> Lost in the foam, nor no dismay,
> For they go a life to save.

Through a blinding rain and a strong east wind these gallant men pulled away for the breakers with, at least an even chance, that they would be swallowed up by them. Occasionally, as they rose on the crest of the sea they caught sight of the upturned boat, for which they steered by the aid of hand signals from the rigging of the Shubrick.

And now they are among the breakers, and with great difficulty and danger draw Christopherson out of the water, speechless and exhausted, and return with him to the Shubrick, where he is properly cared for and restored to life.

To encourage and reward such conduct as this, congress has enacted that the secretary of the treasury shall prepare gold and silver medals of honor, with suitable devices, to be known as life saving medals of the first and second class, which shall be bestowed on any person who shall endanger his own life in saving or endeavoring to save life from the perils of the sea, within the United States or on any American vessel.

To mark the merit implied in giving and receiving one of these medals, the law provides that the medal of the first class shall be confined to cases of extreme and heroic daring, while the medal of the second one shall be given in cases not sufficiently distinguished to deserve one of the first class. But neither shall be awarded to any one until sufficient evidence of his deserving is filed with the secretary of the treasury.

After a careful examination of the conduct of the men engaged in the rescue of Christopherson, the secretary of the treasury, on the recommendation of the lighthouse board has awarded them each a medal of the second class. These medals have been sent to Lieut. Comd. Sebree, of the U. S. navy, and now inspector of lights in this district, with instructions to present them to the parties for whom they are intended in such manner as will emphasize the high appreciation the lighthouse board and the secretary of the treasury have of the conduct of these men.

The medals are of one design and only differ in the name of the recipient. This one is intended for the first officer—Charles Richardson. On the rim of the obverse side there is the legend, "In memory of heroic deeds in saving life from the perils of the sea." In the center, surrounded by a wreath, it may be of laurel, is the inscription, "Charles Richardson. For bravery in rescuing Eli Christopherson from drowning, October 7, 1884."

On the reverse side is inscribed, on the margin, "United States of America. Act of congress, June 20, 1874." In the center is the raised effigy of a man struggling in the waves, with a female figure bending over him and holding out a streamer, which the drowning man clutches at as a means of safety.

The idea is evidently taken from the old Homeric story of the shipwreck of Ulysses by offended Neptune, on his voyage from the island of Ogygia to Phaecia, when the sea goddess Leucothia, moved to pity at his distress and danger, comes on the scene and presents him her sacred cincture, saying

> This heavenly scarf beneath thy bosom bind
> And live, give all thy terrors to the wind.

Accompanying each medal is a special letter from the secretary of the treasury to the recipient, dated March 9, 1887, stating that the secretary has "the honor to transmit herewith a silver life-saving medal, which has been awarded to you for bravery in assisting in the rescue of Eli Christopherson from drowning, October 7, 1884."

And now, my brave men, having briefly stated to this appreciative audience the circumstances of your heroic exploit and the honor about to be conferred on you by your country, allow me to say in conclusion:

Other men have been honored with medals for bravery in taking life, but your honors were earned in saving life. Other men have been honored for heroism in battle, when stimulated to frenzy by the din of arms, the rush of thousands and the shouts of victory, but you, without any such helps to make your courage mount with the occasion, quietly, and from a sense of duty, took your lives in your hands and ventured on destruction, to snatch from death a fellow mortal of whom you knew nothing, save that he was perishing in the waves of the sea. And thus have you, unconsciously it may be, furnished another evidence of the verity of Milton's sublime saying—

> Peace hath her victories
> No less renowned than war

Receive then these marks of your country's appreciation of your conduct which will now be presented to you on behalf of the United States by Lieutenant Sebree, and wear them with becoming pride. Keep them unsullied through life, and dying bequeath them as a rich legacy to your descendants.

Mr. Charles Richardson, who is now first officer of the Manzanita, and Peter Nesman, who were the only ones present to receive their medals, at the conclusion of the ceremony were heartily congratulated and were presented with splendid bouquets by Misses Joy and Daisy Barker.

## QUAINT REMARKS.

People call it "putting up" at a hotel, because there is so much that they have to put up with.—Texas Siftings.

It does not change the weather to complain about it, but there is a little satisfaction in a good vigorous kick once in a while.—Elmira Gazette.

An Irishman, writing to a debtor, says: "I confidently expected before this to receive from you an agreeable surprise."—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

There is no such thing as a vice-presidential bee. The insect that buzzes the second place on the ticket is a gnat, and many a gnatural fool is troubled by it.—San Francisco Alta.

The last good thing a rich man does is to leave all his wealth behind him. Some of them would rather take it along with them, but things are so adjusted that they have to travel light on the last journey.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

The members of the legislature who receive passes had the ones in their possession yesterday exchanged so as to conform to the inter-state commerce bill. The new "pasteboards" read "between Philadelphia and Pittsburg and on branches within the state of Pennsylvania."—Harrisburg Call.

"Are you going to strike, ma?" asked the little boy as he tremblingly gazed upon the uplifted shingle. "That's just what I am going to do." "Can't we arbitrate, ma, before you strike?" "I am just going to arbitrate," she said as the shingle descended and raised a cloud of dust from the seat of a pair of pantaloons. "I am just going to arbitrate, my son, and this shingle is the board of arbitration."—Boston Courier.

# THE LAST BUFFALO HUNT.

## The Smithsonian Hunting Party "Gets Left"

### Skulking Savages Steal the Skin of a Mighty Bull—War Paint and Defiance—Hunters Hopping Mad

BY WILLIAM T HORNADAY

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(Written for the Sunday Oregonian

As I said before, the rest of the boys had a buffalo hunt while I was wrestling with the skins and skeletons of the four already killed, and this was how it happened

It had taken us the whole of the day following our first "kill" to get over to the Buffalo buttes, as we afterwards named them, and skin one buffalo We camped in the coulie, where we found the water, and early next morning started out with the empty wagon to visit the three remaining buffalo, skin them and haul in their hides Russell rode to a high butte, a mile away from our course, to take a look, and Jim McNaney rode off south on a hunt While the rest of us were working like beavers to dig a crossing for the wagon at a very deep coulie, Russell came galloping down to us, shouting

"Take out that brown horse! There are four more buffalo down yonder!"

We dropped our tools, unhitched both horses, and snatched the harness off their backs in just two minutes They were both capital horses for hunting buffalo, even though one was blind of an eye Russell was so eager to kill a buffalo that I gave him old Browne in the place of the Digger he was then riding Feeling sure that my buffalo bull would spoil unless I staid by to keep him from i[illegible], I gave Brown my roan horse, saddle and rifle, that he might have a go at the buffalo The seventh man of our party, Private West, who was on furlough, and had elected to remain with us, took the Digger, barebacked, and joined the chase.

They overtook four buffalo in the bad grounds north of me, across Taylor creek, but owing to the bad behavior of Boyd's horse, which was very high spirited, they did not get a single good shot from the ground At the first alarm away went the buffalo, with all hands hard after them Russell soon overtook the bunch, wounded a cow, brought her down a little later, and stopped long enough to kill her Of the others, two were fine old bulls, and one was a frisky yearling Boyd wounded one of the bulls which left the others, headed west, and settled down for a long run, with the cowpuncher in hot pursuit.

Russell gave chase to the other bull, which the calf ran with for a long distance, and followed him under whip and spur while he described an immense semi circle of about five miles The hunt swung around me as if I were a pivot, part going one way and part the other I heard every one of the shots, and even saw part of the chase, but was powerless to join it Even if pursuit is not better than possession, it certainly is more exciting On each of the three different times when the rifles began their rapid fusillade among the distant hills, and the peculiar muffled "slam" of each shot was wafted to my eager ears, they made me dance around that big bull skin with the impatience of a hound chained in sight of a fox chase It was dreadfully tantalizing, and no one else will ever know what I suffered that day All I could do was to count the shots and say every now and then, "Go to 'em, boys—great guns I wish I was there!"

Russell finally overhauled his bull away off to the southeast, rode close alongside him as he ran, and emptied his six shooter into the t[illegible] of his loins He died Meanwhile the calf got away from Russell only to run foul of Jim two miles further south Jim saw him coming and when he had fairly arrived sent a ball through his lungs, which promptly ended his career

Boyd's bull led him a weary chase He ran about three miles west, crossed Taylor creek and ran three miles south, then bore off south east, and ran about eight miles more Then Boyd and Jim came together, and by a very clever maneuver got within range of the burly old bison, fired together and killed him As it was then late in the afternoon, and they were six miles from camp, they neatly disemboweled the buffalo, ripped the skin off the legs to facilitate the final act on the morrow, and returned to camp Before the day ended the rest of us had skinned all the dead buffalo except Russell's cow, Boyd's bull and the yearling calf They were so far off we could not get at them, nor had we time to haul in any of the hides It would be a hard matter for eight buffalo to be more effectually scattered, or in worse ground than those killed up to that time, But if we had even dreamed of what was going to happen that night there would have been mounting and riding after worse game than buffalo

That night the whole camp was jubilant. We had found buffalo at last and every hunter had blood on his whiskers We had bagged eight buffalo out of fourteen, and in less than a month had nearly half completed our allotted task We chopped up sagebrush built a roaring fire down in the coulie, cooked and feasted on savory hump de buffalo, tenderloin a la cowpuncher, canned corn, Dutch oven bread and coffee The man with a weak appetite was not there We joked, and laughed, and sang songs, and told each other all manner of lies about our adventures until our beds of dry grass fairly yawned for us The weather was simply glorious, and our slumbers were not loud but deep

The next morning it was planned that Russell should ride back to our camp on Calf creek for a pack load of salt, oats and grub Boyd and Brown were to skin the cow on the bad grounds, while West and I should take the wagon and with Jim for pilot, go to the calf and big bull, skin both and haul in the hides.

It was a long and tedious drive To get around a great series of unpassible coulies that lay in our way, and find a practicable route along the divide, we had to drive three or four miles away from our destination before we could even start towards it. Fortunately the ground was good There was no sage brush to pull through, and the surface of the high rolling upland was as smooth and hard as a meadow Indeed it was a vast, closely shaven, natural meadow of buffalo grass, as fine as can be found in all Montana.

Jim trotted ahead to find a practicable route for the wagon, and whenever the service permitted we rattled along at a lively rate to accomplish our task and get back to camp before dark We passed half a dozen herds of antelope containing seventy or eighty head all told, the greatest number we saw in one day during the whole trip We could have easily killed two or three, but we [illegible] and did not fire a single shot Excepting one or two coyotes that got up and sneaked and trotted off out of sight we saw no other living creatures

In spite of brisk driving and no stops it was [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon when we reached the yearling calf but in less than half an hour it was measured, skinned, quartered, and loaded in the wagon Without losing a moment we then set out for the big bull, which was still three or four miles farther on Boyd had declared that by the nearest kind of hand measurement that bull was six feet high at the shoulders a perfect monster in size, every way considered He had dilated upon the magnificent proportions and [illegible] of that bull until my expectations had been raised to the highest pitch, and I said to the boys "Now if that bull really is the largest when he comes under the tape line, he is the one we will mount for the museum Since he was in all likelihood the [illegible] one in the lot I was sorry that I had not been the one to kill him But no matter, it was all in the family

As we neared our prize the country grew more rough and the buttes all looked so much alike Jim missed his direction a time or two and took us a little out of our way We wound in and out, up and down across coulies and around buttes for a long time, until at last we saw Jim pull up and look back at us

"He's found it," said West "It's down in the bed of this coulie" But we could not see it yet

The next moment he jumped off his horse, and cried out

"Great heavens, fellers just come here and see what's been done" and ran down the bank

I dropped the lines sprang out of the wagon and ran after him A single glance was enough Down in the bottom of the coulie lay what was left of the great bison The skin was gone, the legs were gone, and the bones of the huge carcass had been picked clean There was hardly a pound of good flesh on the whole skeleton The leg bones had been broken by the human coyotes for the marrow they contained, and the fragments lay scattered all about The head had been left unskinned, but the tongue had been hastily cut out. A generous strip of bright red flannel was tied around the base of the glossy black horn that was uppermost One side of the head had been painted red, by smearing the color on the hair, and on turning it over we found the other side had been painted yellow Close to the carcass was a patch of bare sand, and on its tell tale surface we saw the tracks of many moccasins

"That's Indian's work!" cried Jim with a mighty swear word

It certainly was, for a fact.

"Fellers, that's fresh war paint, and it means business. Look out blanked sharp now, for them devils aint far from here right now"

He strode up to his horse, yanked his Winchester out of its scabbard, and glared angrily at the buttes all about us

"Keep a mighty sharp lookout from this on and keep your guns right along with you We don't want them ornery cusses to get the drop on us, and I for one don't want to be shot until I've killed some Indians blank dash their thieving souls"

It was exasperating beyond description To work so hard to find buffalo, to kill such a fine one after a fourteen mile chase over bad ground, to dress the carcass—no light matter let me assure you—and drive such a weary distance to it with a wagon, only to find the skin stolen and the skeleton ruined by cowardly, skulking red skins was a little too much. All that was bad enough, but to find the only unstealable portion smeared over with nasty war paint, and a dirty red rag tied to it, was entirely too much The unmitigated gall of the sneaking coyotes in thus flinging defiance in our faces would have made a shooting matter of it if we had laid eyes on them then They were too lazy and unskillful to kill a buffalo on their own hook, but they were cute enough when it came to skulking up to our prize by night and getting away with it and then, as Jim remarked, they will tell their squaws when they get home how they chased and killed a big buffalo

Up to that time we had seen no Indians nor any signs of them, and no one dreamed there were any in the country True enough, we knew that several bands of Piegan thieves had been stealing stock and terrorizing the country further west, and that more serious troubles were feared but that was our first intimation that any of them had sought shelter in our bad lands

We cut off the head of the buffalo, put it into the wagon, and started to get the skin and skeleton of Russell's big bull on our way to camp What if the hounds had found that also! It made me queasy to think of it and we hurried on, fearing the worst, if they had found it—and the carcass certainly lay in a very conspicuous place—good evening!

Jim rode in advance and scouted the country on both sides of our course Although the wrathy cowboy tried his best to find Indians, he found only a rock sign they had erected on the top of a butte, which he revengefully dashed over the steep side If all hands had only been here equipped for the hunt, how quickly, and even joyfully, would we have struck out to hunt up and recover that skin We fairly thirsted for Indian gore that afternoon, and had we met the thieves who stole our spoil we might easily have got ourselves into a first class scrape

To our great relief we found the skin of Russell's buffalo undisturbed, and farther on we picked up the skins and meat of two more of our victims It was long after dark when we finally got to camp with our heavy load, and the horses were all tired out They had chased buffalo and pulled the wagon without rest for nearly ten days

If ever any hunters were "hoppin mad," we had just six in camp that night Aside from the loss of a magnificent buffalo skin, worth $[illegible] at least and which could not have been bought of us for $500, the impudent redskins "had given us dirt," as the cowboys expressed it and the damage hereby inflicted upon our feelings could not be estimated in dollars and cents Some of the boys thought that by their lavish expenditure of war paint and red flannel the Indians actually intended to warn us out of the country

Russell's voice was still for war Jim and Boyd told me quietly but pointedly that they were ready to [illegible] me in whatever I wanted to do, [although they had little hope of our ever finding the Indians who stole the hide] Well, the question of what to do really decided itself Our horses were all "played out," and needed several days rest to make them fit for another hard pull We had on our hands seven buffalo skins, one head and three big skeletons only half preserved, and unless the skins received close attention during the next three days some of them would come to grief Moreover, after our anger cooled a little, I told the boys I would not be willing to see one of them shot, or be shot myself, for half a dozen buffalo skins, precious though they were and since it might take two weeks and it might take forever to find those redskins, we might as well put down that hide under the head of profit and loss

The next night we picketed all our horses close to camp and watched them all night but without incident We hunted the country where the Indians had been as thoroughly as our tired horses could do it, but saw no dispensers of war paint The only sign we discovered was an Indian bridle ornamented with red flannel, feathers and beads, which we found in the bottom of a coulie where some rider had dropped it We were very careful of our buffalo skins after that, and our horses, too but from first to last we saw no Indians whatever The gang which played it so low down on us turned up later at the LU bar ranch, with pieces of the buffalo skins under their saddles. They were Piegans, and there were eleven of them—not so many that our party of six need have been afraid to call upon them had we found them but in any case it would have been a rash and ill advised proceeding The cattle men and cowboys in that country would have been the worse for it, even if we had recovered our stolen robe—

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## OUR MERCHANT MARINE

### Report of the Bureau of Navigation—The Showing is a Creditable one—International Signals

The people who are worried about the decadence of the merchant marine of the United States might find a crumb of comfort from a blue volume just issued by the bureau of navigation, entitled "A List of Merchant Vessels of the United States" It is a book of [illegible]00 pages, containing a list of all the merchant sailing vessels, merchant steam vessels and merchant unrigged vessels iron and steel vessels, vessels of the navy and revenue marine and coast survey It makes quite a formidable showing, and might prove reassuring to people who suppose that we have no representation left on the sea There is one list of steam iron and steel vessels whose tonnage run up as high as 5000 tons Then there is a list of nearly 3000 unrigged merchant vessels, some of them having a tonnage of over 1000 tons Next in interest is a list of over 6000 steam merchant vessels, with a tonnage of some running up to over 3000 tons The largest list is that of the merchant sailing vessels It contains nearly 18,000 names with a tonnage running up to 3500 tons, and more in some cases The total list of steel and iron and wooden vessels, rigged and unrigged, propelled by sail or steam, foots up a total of nearly 27,000 These vessels, it must be understood, are built and owned in the United States, and registered the "home port" in this country Twenty seven thousand merchant vessels built and owned in this country, and manned by citizens of the United States is not quite so bad a showing as some people would have you believe we are making

The volume gives, incidentally, a list of the naval vessels of the United States government There are in the list forty serviceable wooden steam vessels, carrying 180 guns half a dozen more requiring extensive repairs eleven wooden sailing vessels, carrying ninety five guns a dozen tugs three open sea going iron clads carrying two guns apiece and a half dozen iron clads building, to carry thirty eight guns all together, making the total navy list ninety vessels with [illegible] guns There are also forty revenue marine vessels, carrying sixty guns Then there are twenty one coast survey vessels twenty eight in the lighthouse service and four belonging to the fish commission

The report also gives considerable attention to the "International code of signals," a system devised some years ago, by which vessels may converse by the use of flags at a long distance either with each other or with parties on shore The system was devised by a commission appointed in Great Britain thirty years ago, and has since been adopted by fourteen nations, and is generally used for conversation at long range at sea There are eighteen flags of different shape, size and color, some of a single color, others with two or three colors, some square, some pennant shaped, but each readily distinguished from the others Each of these eighteen flags indicates a consonant, and by their use words can be spelled out by the phonetic method By combining the flags a system of sentences such as would be most used in conversations of this sort has been arranged, so that two or three flags hoisted at once may mean a sentence of a dozen words The system, the report says has not been officially adopted by the United States, but is generally used by our vessels

### Made a Great Man of Maynard

New York Mail and Express

The rumsellers who "knifed" Isaac H Maynard when he was running for secretary of state on the democratic ticket in 1883, because he was a temperance man, doubtless thought they had dug his political grave and prepared the corpse But they hadn't To-day he is assistant secretary of the treasury, and a power in the administration with more influence over the commerce of the United States than any other man

### Not that Kind of Silver

(Chicago Tribune )

A western newspaper refers to a "silver tongued orator who may yet be a United States senator" This is ignorance "Silver tongued" men no longer get into the senate To go there nowadays a man must have his silver in such a place that he can check against it.

# THE LIBRARY.

## History of the Institution from the Beginning

### In Highly Prosperous Condition—Plans for the Proposed Library Building—The Foundations Will Probably be Laid this Season

By consulting the early records of the Portland Library Association the following brief historical sketch has been prepared of that old, pioneer organization, which has been the source of so much intellectual pleasure, improvement and profit, and of which this city has just reason to feel proud

The incipient meeting was held at the rooms of the United States district court Tuesday, January 12 1[illegible] the purpose, as announced in a previous call, being to take steps toward the organization of a library association The meeting was called to order by Mr L H Wakefield Judge M P Deady was chosen temporary chairman and R B Knapp secretary

Mr Wakefield presented to the meeting a subscription list which showed that something over $[illegible]00 had already been subscribed toward the nucleus of a library On motion it was ordered that the chairman appoint a committee of five persons to draft a constitution and by laws and to consider the best and most practicable plan of organizing the association this committee was also to report the result of its deliberations at a subsequent meeting The chairman appointed the following persons Wm S Ladd, E D Shattuck, A B Elfelt and Henry Failing Judge Deady was subsequently, on motion added to the committee At the same meeting a committee of three was appointed to look out for and secure a suitable room or rooms for a library As such committee the following persons were appointed Messrs Pierson, McCraken and S M Smith

According to the records the next meeting was held at the U S court rooms on January [illegible] 1864 The committee appointed previously presented a long report embodying their plan for a permanent organization This report was read and "unanimously adopted" in the language of the records Mr Pierson, of the committee on rooms, submitted a verbal report He stated that the most suitable room obtainable was one in the second story of Col. Benjamin Stark's brick building on First street A committee, consisting of Judge Deady and Judge Shattuck was appointed to draw up a deed of trust in accordance with the plan of organization as reported and adopted A committee of seven—consisting of L H Wakefield A B Elfelt Henry Failing, W S Ladd, John McCraken P C Schuyler and A M Starr—was appointed to report nominations for trustees at the next meeting

The next meeting was held Feb 3, 1864 when W S Caldwell offered several amendments to the "plan of organization" which had previously been adopted These amendments were read, discussed and as there was some opposition expressed, the matter was finally referred to a committee of five, composed of Judge Wm Strong, Mr McGraw, L H Wakefield Charles Calef and A M Starr At a meeting held Feb 1[illegible], a committee on constitution, appointed at a preceding meeting, made a report. This report was read by sections and adopted On Feb 20 another meeting was held when the election of the first board of directors took place The following persons were elected W S Ladd, E D Shattuck, L H Wakefield, Henry W Corbett C H Lewis B Goldsmith, Charles Calef Wm Strong, W S Caldwell and Philip C Schuyler

March 1[illegible] another meeting was held, when the fees and dues were fixed Initiation fee was fixed at $[illegible] quarterly dues, $3 Rooms were engaged at a meeting held March 11, for library purposes These rooms were the same as mentioned above—in Stark's building on east side of First street between Stark and Oak The rooms were ordered to be leased for a term and to be renovated, overhauled and placed in a suitable condition for library purposes Board of directors, at that meeting, also elected permanent officers as follows President, W S Ladd vice president, Wm Strong treasurer B Goldsmith recording secretary, W S Caldwell corresponding secretary, Henry Failing The committee on by laws reported the result of its labors at a meeting held March [illegible] The report was read and adopted by sections No other meeting of the board was held until May 4, at which the committee executed a lease to Hon Benj Stark for rooms for the term of three years, at a rental of $50 per month

February 3, 1866, the annual meeting was held when L H Wakefield and E D Shattuck were re elected members of the board of directors At that meeting the president stated that since the organization of the association about $5,200 had been paid into the treasury and within a few dollars of that sum had been expended on the [illegible]th of February, 1866 L H Wakefield was elected president of the association Wm Strong, vice president Henry Failing, corresponding secretary Theodore F Miner, recording secretary From 1864 to 1865 W B Cardwell and C S Strong acted as librarians From 1866 to 1867 C C Strong, J H Stinson, J A Waymire, Lyle and W Gilliland acted as librarians at different times During the organization of the association up to 1867, the library occupied the rooms originally leased from Mr Stark, on First street.

On September 25, 1866, Judge E D Shattuck resigned as a director and Judge Deady was elected to fill the vacancy On the 3d of April, 1867, Jas A. Waymire was elected librarian at a salary of $75 per month Very soon after he resigned that position and Mr L W Gilliland was appointed to fill the vacancy on the same terms At the same time B Goldsmith resigned as a member of the board of directors and as treasurer, and also Theodore F Miner as recording secretary A B Elfelt was elected to fill Mr Goldsmith's place, and L W Gilliland to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr Miner At the meeting held December [illegible] 1867, David Friedenrich and E D Shattuck were chosen directors in place of A B Elfelt and H W Corbitt The records make mention of the fact that on January 10, 1868, the Philharmonic Musical Society gave a concert at Oro Fino theater for the benefit of the Library Association At the concert the total receipts were $40[illegible] total expenditure $1[illegible] From the reports of the librarian made at a meeting held February 1, 1868 it is learned that the total number of volumes in the library at that date was [illegible] Ex Gov A C Gibbs and W H Brackett were elected members of the board of directors at the same meeting mentioned above

Judge M P Deady was elected president of the association June [illegible], 1868, and served for two years At that meeting C H Lewis was elected vice president P C Schuyler, treasurer and corresponding secretary L W Gilliland, recording secretary and librarian C H Lewis was also chosen a director In 1870 C H Lewis was elected president, but tendered his resignation December [illegible] 1870 L H Wakefield had been elected vice president became president and held that position until 187[illegible] Judge Deady was chosen president at the next annual meeting and has been re elected every year since A higher or more deserved compliment could not be bestowed on that gentleman by the succeeding boards of directors

During the year 18[illegible] W S Ladd's new bank building was commenced and completed at the corner of First and Stark streets On [illegible] 18[illegible], the library was removed to the rooms still occupied by the association W S Ladd having, meantime, donated the use of the room free of cost, and executed a lease to that effect for the term of three years The annual report for 1871 shows that 7[illegible] new volumes were added to the library, making a total of [illegible] volumes During 1872, [illegible] new volumes were added, which swelled the total to [illegible] Books loaned during 1872 were 15,445 Mr Gilliland resigned as librarian during the year 1871 and Mr James S Reed was appointed to fill the vacancy Mr Reed did not serve more than six months when he resigned Mr Henry A. Oxer was elected librarian, and has filled that position ever since in a most faithful, efficient and satisfactory manner.

Passing over ten years of the history of the Portland Library Association, the records in 1881 show the following officers M P Deady, president Henry Failing, vice president P C Schuyler, treasurer M W. Fechheimer, corresponding secretary, H. A Oxer, librarian and recording secretary In that year the report shows the total number of volumes in the library loaned, 18,104 total number of books in the library, 10,404 During that year 653 persons were members of these 58 were perpetual, 14 honorary, 112 quarterly and [illegible] monthly members

Reports for the past year, 1886, show that 1014 new volumes were added of these 819 were purchased and 165 donated total number of volumes in the library, 15,420 number loaned during the year, 16,8[illegible]0 During 1885 [illegible]78 persons have been members of the association for the period of not less than one month Of these 218 paid in advance half a year dues of $4 50 each, and 260 paid monthly dues of $1 The remaining members were Perpetual, 51 life, 1, and honorary, 18. On the whole there was a gain of 11 members over 1885, one of whom was a perpetual one

The present officers of the association are Judge Deady, president Henry Failing vice president P C Schuyler, treasurer Wm M Ladd, corresponding secretary H A. Oxer recording secretary and librarian Board of directors, Wm M Ladd C E S Wood P C Schuyler, C H Lewis, M P Deady Milton W Smith, H W Corbett, H Failing, E S Kearney and James Goldsmith The monthly dues are $1, semi annual dues $4 50 In addition to the bound volumes there are about [illegible] newspapers, periodicals, magazines, etc from all parts of the world Home fund, $[illegible] Loan fund, $20,250

For years the project of purchasing a suitable piece of ground and of erecting thereon a building for a library, has been agitated But no definite steps were taken in that direction until May 1885, when a half block was purchased This was the north half of block [illegible] It lies just north of the residence of Mr Lloyd Brooke, and bounded by Stark Seventh and East Park streets The purchase price was $20,000 Nothing, as yet, has been done toward erecting a building Judge Deady says in his last report in regard to the new site

In my judgment the association ought to commence the erection of the home for the library this year on the property purchased for that purpose After paying the balance due on the property we will have $[illegible] in the Home fund I suggest that the building ought to be about 100x[illegible] feet in size three stories high with a basement half above ground It ought to have a stone foundation and brick walls and stone caps and sills for the windows Such a building, when finished [illegible] furnished including a proper enclosure of the ground and side walls will probably cost $50 000 If [illegible] now and next fall we might set on foot a plan and build a foundation and obtain subscriptions to the fund of at least $10 000 and complete the building and repeat the subscription in [illegible] the [illegible] is done and the book fund is increased to $[illegible] as it should be in a few years the library will be beyond want at least for this generation

Matters remain in the condition indicated in the above report However, there seems to be a strong probability that work will be commenced in earnest this coming fall The purpose is to commence and complete the basement before winter shall set in The foundation should have some months in which to settle and become firm Plans for the proposed building have not, it appears been definitely determined upon, but the purpose is to combine durability with handsome architectural design and effect The general suggestion as to style made by Judge Deady will no doubt be carried out The location is central and a most desirable one in many respects It is proposed by the association to lease the west fifty feet fronting on Stark street and running back 100 feet on East Park to some unobjectionable person or persons with the express understanding that no undesirable or obnoxious business shall be carried on This will leave a piece of ground 100x150 feet, on which the library building is to be erected The building of course will front eastward on Seventh street

Improvements and enlargement have from time to time been made to the present quarters of the association This became an imperative necessity, as the membership has constantly grown, and the number of books steadily augmented. Two rooms it was found necessary to add to the one originally occupied after the association first removed to Mr Ladd's building In 1878 the library rooms were enlarged and renovated In 188[illegible] the large and splendid oil portrait of Gen Joseph Lane was purchased by the board of directors and presented to the association By his last will the late Stephen G Skidmore bequeathed to the association $[illegible]600 in 1883 In 1884 the oil paintings portraits of Mr Skidmore and Gov Abernethy were presented to the library More improvements and a general renovation was again made to the rooms in 1885 There are now three rooms occupied by the association The largest about [illegible] feet, is filled with books Another room adjoining on the north is used as a general reading room while across the hallway on the west is the smoking room which is filled with the local papers

Edward Espy's splendid painting "Rosa [illegible]" was, on March [illegible], 18[illegible] purchased by subscription at a cost of $[illegible]000 and presented to the association by Mr James Laidlaw in behalf of the following subscribers W S Ladd, [illegible] Macleay, H W Corbett, Henry Failing and George H Flanders, $100 each James Laidlaw, [illegible]ear, J A Brown Mr McCabe, Charles I Peebe, Samuel Holtshu Williams, Ach[illegible] W[illegible], W B Ayer, J Loewenberg J K Gill J [illegible], J B Olsen and [illegible] H Prescott, $50 each S[illegible] [illegible]en Quackenbush & Co and I R Dawson, $[illegible] each, P C Schuyler C H Woodard, Charles Hobson S Teuchtwinge, J Habman, Charles E Sitton, John Cran and J Bourne, jr, $10 each

To regular members the library rooms are open daily from [illegible] A M to [illegible] P M and from 7 to 10 P M reading room if open from 7 A M to 10 P M.

## MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

### MR FRANK PEARCY OF THIS CITY, MISSING AND ALL SEARCH FOR HIM UNAVAILING

A few weeks ago Mr Frank Pearcy, who has for some time past been employed as a book keeper for Frank Bros, in this city, left Portland to visit their agencies His health it is said was quite poor Nothing whatever has been heard from Mr Pearcy, as far as is known, since he left here He went to Eastern Washington, and on the 21st of March, nineteen days ago, started from Cheney for home A young man from Portland, who is well acquainted with Pearcy, got on the train at Walla Walla, and they rode and conversed together until Umatilla Junction was reached, when Pearcy got off It does not appear that the acquaintance was aware of Pearcy's intentions in leaving the train, but he did not return, nor has his friend heard of him, or of any one who has seen him since It is thought that his mind was slightly unbalanced, and fears were entertained that in this condition he may have met with some fatal accident Mr Pearcy is a very honorable and able business man, highly respected by all who knew him He has an estimable wife and family in Portland, who are in great trouble of mind over his disappearance He was a man of about [illegible], rather tall and slender with black hair and full beard, mustache long, but beard apparently of but a week's growth He showed evidences of ill health wore a dark coat and vest, black and light striped pants black stiff hat, and had two overcoats, one light and one heavy, and carried a dark valise Both the Walla Walla and Pendleton papers of Friday mention the fact that Judge D C Lewis of Portland had arrived there in quest of some traces of the missing man Mr Lewis has visited Umatilla and is at present at LaGrande looking for Mr Pearcy

## SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE

### [illegible] WANTS HIS MONEY [illegible] FACTS IN THE CASE

Suit has been commenced in the state circuit court by Julia Verdier against W W Wezler and Henry Weiner to recover possession of a promissory note for $[illegible]50 and to prevent the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage on some furniture Mrs Verdier keeps a lodging house at the corner of Fourth and [illegible] streets On the [illegible] day of September, [illegible]86 Weiner says he [illegible] her $[illegible]0 on her furniture taking her note and mortgage the mortgage being made out in favor of Wezler and the note made payable four months from date The $[illegible]50, Weiner says was turned over to Mrs Verdier's attorney [illegible] of the money used to settle an account [illegible] due by Mrs Verdier to a money broker [illegible] becoming due Weiner alleges he sought to foreclose, but finally agreed not to on Mrs Verdier giving him a bill of sale of the furniture and promising to pay him a monthly rental and the money owing within three months Weiner claims she only paid one month's rental out of the three, and none of the $[illegible]50 due on the note and mortgage, which mortgage he did not release at the time he accepted of the bill of sale, so he again threatened to foreclose Mrs Verdier, in her complaint sets up that she never received the $250 she was to have got on her note and mortgage, so consequently she seeks to recover the note and prevent foreclosure The true facts will probably be elicited in the trial of the case

## THE BOARDING HOME FOR WOMEN

The ladies who gave their names as those who were interested in this "boarding home," and who promised all aid within their power have been very much pleased by the addition of new names An appeal is hereby made to all women in the city to think of this new opening as the foundation work of removing ills common to woman's life a fundamental work to build character forces. It is a grand place to work, to bring talents of wealth culture and all graces woman can lay claim to Remember and plan to attend the called meeting, of which due notice will soon be given

Time is money Merchant—"The article is first class, madame, and at $1 50 a yard is very cheap If we hadn't got four months time on it—if we hadn't bought it on credit—we couldn't sell it to you at that price If we had paid cash it would cost you $2 a yard, madame" Mrs. Yerger—"Yes, I know it must be cheaper to buy on time My husband always tells me to purchase all I can get on credit I think I'll take sixteen yards and you can charge it to Colonel Yerger" —Texas Siftings.

## REAL ESTATE

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J Fred Clark & Co, real estate agents

Business continues to exhibit steady improvement, although no specially large transactions are recorded The most noticeable feature for several weeks past is the increase of sales of suburban properties, which indicates a wide spread belief in the future growth of the city, as well as a desire for healthful homes, with purer air than can be found within its limits The resignation of the board of immigration demands mention For two years we have steadily through the columns of THE OREGONIAN and by every other means in our power condemned the mode of conduct the state board allowed its secretary to pursue We believe we were correct in our course, even including our personal denunciation of the president of the board, which was adopted, as a final resort, to rouse attention and excite inquiry We think that attention to immigration and immigrants should be freely given by Oregon We unhesitatingly repeat our often [illegible] made assertion that the scheme of making the immigration rooms

A SPECIAL REAL ESTATE OFFICE

Was a fatal mistake The board of immigration by this course alienated the brokers of the state, who would have been its natural and most effective allies, offered a premium to collusion and corruption between broker correspondents and property owners and the secretary and did more harm in this way than all their other operations did good Of the personnel of the board, leaving all others to their own reflections it suffices to say that H B Miller of Josephine is a considerable owner of real estate and an operator therein that Miller in the last session of the legislature spoke in most disparaging terms of real estate agents (vide OREGONIAN'S reports), and that C B Carlisle, the secretary, has steadily and persistently advised immigrants to go to Southern Oregon These facts being known throughout the state created universal dissatisfaction and this being communicated to the governor by county representatives caused him to recommend, in his inaugural the suppression of the board The overwhelming majorities against the money vote are well known The bill to utterly wipe out the commission passed the lower house by 18 to 2 and it is said would have found similar support in the senate could it have reached that body We make these remarks as valedictory after two years labor We have fought for Oregon We believe we have done our duty in helping to wipe out what we knew to be a failure and in some of its elements a fraud Some one else may fight the next fight for the common right We have done We have made two circuits of the globe and seen many countries We believe there is

NO GRANDER COUNTRY THAN OREGON

Its possibilities are vast and to those who have seen no other, incomprehensible We believe in the annihilation of old fogyism, in the sweeping away of old prejudices In this long pull, the strong pull, the pull together of our citizens Let us witness this and Oregon and Portland will shoot ahead with a vigor equal to that of other states and cities At present we record with a sense of humiliation, "that proportionately there is far more progress in those counties occupied by the new element than in any of those occupied by the old

The recorded transactions of the past week number fifty five, amounting to $[illegible] Those of the corresponding week of last year were thirty eight deeds and amounted to $[illegible] Following is the list of recorded transactions

APRIL 4

| | |
|---|---|
| J J Barnard and wife to Sarah I Fay [illegible] lot [illegible] blk [illegible] addition city | [illegible] 00 |
| John [illegible]wood to A Hanneman [illegible] Portland Heights [illegible] | [illegible] |
| O [illegible] and wife to H B Grantham lot [illegible] blk [illegible] Kenworthy [illegible] | [illegible] 00 |
| J B Montgomery and wife to J W Stout [illegible] Albina | 4 [illegible] 00 |
| [illegible] Trinity Church [illegible] Ass'n to [illegible] A [illegible] lot [illegible] Albina | [illegible] |
| J W [illegible] and wife to W B Lampson lot [illegible] blk C Kern [illegible] | 100 00 |
| A T H[illegible] and wife to John [illegible] Hood [illegible] | 4 00 |
| W K Wat[illegible] | [illegible] 00 |
| J Ian A McCarll [illegible] lot 10 [illegible] blk [illegible] Caruthers to Caruthers | 00 00 |
| James V [illegible] and wife to Charles Be[illegible] lot [illegible] blk 8 Sellwood | [illegible]00 00 |
| J B H Fall and wife to [illegible] Mc[illegible] lots 23 24 blk 6 Carters [illegible] | 460 00 |
| C P [illegible] to H A Hogue lot [illegible] south [illegible] blk [illegible] city | 300 00 |
| H A Hogue and wife to A Bluementhal [illegible]x100 ft 12th and Market sts city | 500 00 |
| Alice Hun[illegible]ake to Martha O Neil lot 3 blk 50 Caruthers to Caruthers | 1500 00 |
| N K West to Mary E West lots 5 6, blk [illegible] O L T | 1 00 |

APRIL 5

| | |
|---|---|
| James D Young to J Worr[illegible] part blk 67 Caruthers to Caruthers | [illegible] 00 |
| M Brace and wife to R E Mayo lot 2 blk [illegible] Carters L P | [illegible] 00 |
| Riverview Cemetery Ass'n to G W Bur[illegible] rage lots 3 83 cemetery | 200 00 |
| Chief of police to city of Portland lots 8 blk 164 Couch | 101 90 |
| City of Portland to Lee Holfman same | 101 [illegible] |
| H I Darr and wife to Walter [illegible] Burrell lots 1 2 blk 268 city | 6000 00 |
| O Oberson and wife to J Carrol McCaf[illegible] 20 acres Talbots D L C | 4000 00 |
| J B Montgomery and wife to Alice M Carver lot 9 blk 48 Albina | [illegible] 00 |
| J W Kern and wife to Mary J Halsey lots [illegible] blk K Kerns L P | [illegible] 00 |

APRIL 6

| | |
|---|---|
| A B Delashmutt and wife to J A Johnston lots [illegible] blk 3 Riverview Albina | 2[illegible] 00 |
| Of partition H I Isaacs and wife and T Elliot and wife part W W Bakers D L C | — |
| W O Palmer and wf to A B Beard lots 1 8, blk 74, Carters city | [illegible] 00 |
| C Reynolds and wife to L R Wright 15 acres, Sec 31 T 1 R 3 1 | [illegible] 00 |
| J W Kern and wife to D A Bridgman lots 6 blk [illegible] Kerns L P | [illegible] 00 |
| United States to I B Gray 160 acres Sec [illegible] | — |
| O & C R R Co to S Flanders 80 acres Sec 28 2 N 2 W | [illegible] 00 |

APRIL 7

| | |
|---|---|
| John Storan and wife to A Holmbe[illegible] lot [illegible] blk 264 Couch | 1 [illegible]00 00 |
| John M Gearin and wife to R Switzer lot 10 blk 68½ city | 4 000 00 |
| Jas W Cook to Jos Closset et al 100x110 ft 1st bet 20th and 1st sts city | 90 00 |
| W S M L & Mfg Co to M O Donnell lots 6 7 blk 21 Watsons E P | 1 800 00 |
| Jas W Cook to J S Hackney 50x100 ft bet 20th and 21st sts city | 1 [illegible] 00 |
| Wm Cornell and wife to G B Markle et al part Wm Cornell's D L C | 1 700 00 |
| P A Marquam and wife to Lange & Aten lot 2 blk 1 Portland City Homestead | [illegible] 00 |

APRIL 8

| | |
|---|---|
| Sellwood Real Estate Co to A F Dorris lot [illegible] blk [illegible] Sellwood | 90 00 |
| George Kenton to H W Corbett lots [illegible] blk 211 Holladay [illegible] | 1 00 |
| J W [illegible] and wife to I [illegible] Hughes [illegible] Waverly | 1 00 |
| I C Hughes and wife to J W [illegible] Waverly | 1 00 |
| [illegible] Talbot to Robert Patton [illegible] | [illegible] 00 |
| [illegible] Patton and wife to W J Patton lot [illegible] M Patton Tract | 1 0 |
| A N King to Fannie Lovers [illegible] ft cor Twenty second and G street city | 1 00 |
| [illegible] Kelly and wife to John F Murphy part [illegible] | 1 00 00 |
| W I Mathers [illegible] to M S Ho[illegible] [illegible] Caruthers to Caruthers | [illegible] |

APRIL [illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| Sellwood Real Estate Co to [illegible] lots [illegible] | [illegible]0 00 |
| [illegible] M Goldman and wife to [illegible] | 0 00 |
| J Ian A Brown and wife to Brown & Mc[illegible] fraction on Twenty first street bet H and I city | 0 00 |
| J Frank Davis and wife to M Jarrett lots [illegible] Kenworthy L P | 1 00 00 |
| J M Hitteringer to J F Ichmann and wife [illegible] blk 16 Albina | 0 00 |
| Henry Hewett to Mary L Skolfield 70x100 ft [illegible] 19th and 20th streets city | 1 50 00 |
| Bertha Real Estate Ass'n to same blk 11 Bertha | 15 0 00 |
| James W Cook to Vincent Cook lot [illegible] Terminal blk ½ lot 6 blk [illegible] Watson city | 1 00 |

BONDS FOR DEEDS

| | |
|---|---|
| April 6—A B Delashmutt and wife to J B Reedy lots 5 7 8 9 10 blk 1 River View Albina | 1400 00 |
| April [illegible]—J H Jones to J Worick part blk 67 Caruthers to Caruthers | 1000 00 |
| April [illegible]—I W Buchanan to Elsie George et al east ½, lots 2 3 blk 100 Couch | 5000 00 |

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS

| | Deeds | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| Country | 10 | $26 614 00 |
| City | 1[illegible] | [illegible] 681 00 |
| Couch | 4 | 4 353 50 |
| Caruthers | [illegible] | 6 6[illegible] 00 |
| East Portland | 1 | 10 12 00 |
| Albina | 5 | 1 [illegible]75 00 |
| Cemetery | 1 | 200 00 |
| Total deeds of transfer | [illegible] | $ [illegible] 710 80 |
| Mortgages | 23 | 33 6[illegible] 00 |
| Releases | 14 | 18 140 00 |

### What is the Matter?

New York World (Dem)

That energetically democratic paper, the Shelbyville *Democrat*, says that "it is hard to organize and arouse the gallant sons of Indiana unless they can see something in the future worth fighting for." And it proclaims that "her democrats are displeased with the present administration"

Why and wherefore? It appears from a report recently made that of the sixteen first-class presidential postoffices in Indiana fifteen have been filled with democrats since the present administration came in that of seventy-six third class, also presidential appointments, sixty-eight have been subject to a similar change, and that of 1800 fourth-class offices, 1200 have been given to the democrats, most of the remainder having so small a salary as to render them undesirable The internal revenue and other federal offices have likewise been swept almost clean of republicans

What then is the dissatisfaction about? Does our zealous contemporary mean that the party cannot be organized and aroused because there are no more offices in sight

## THE MAGAZINES

The *[illegible]* for April has no dead issues and no heavy matter in its columns In Books that have helped Me Prof William T Harris is interesting as showing a somewhat abnormal development of mind A youth bred on the "Vestiges of Creation" Fowler's "Memory," "Wilhelm Meister" Fichte Kant and Hegel, Carlyle and the "Bhagavad Gita," has, we think, few rivals in this practical land, Rev John Snider believes in civilizing people out of the habit of drinking, and is probably a believer in the millennium and Dr Spitzka again runs a tilt at hydrophobia—most cases of alleged rabies being, in his opinion spurious The paper on manual training in public schools by Prof Davidson is full of good suggestions and the remedies for municipal misgovernment proposed by Mr Amos P Eaton should receive present attention *[illegible]* Publishing Company, [illegible] Avenue New York.

*Scribner* for April begins the Thackeray letter—very characteristic and delightful How far from a cynic the lovable old man was comes out more clearly day by day as the years go on He was the most delightful of moralists, and one of the most tender and modest of men It does one good to come so near to him in these intimate letters The paper of Lieutenant Hughes, U S Navy, on aggressive torpedoes seems to prove that England is ahead of the United States in these formidable instruments of aggression and defense The ten in scenes of the Paris Commune by Minister Washburne are rendered very valuable by the personal details and the interviews with the charitable and noble Archbishop Darboy in prison Minister Washburne was the only person allowed to see him when in charge of his brutal jailers Charles Scribners Sons, New York

The April number of the *Magazine of American History* contains a picture of the late Henry Ward Beecher a copy of a portrait taken in 1853 Dr Benjamin Ellis Martin tells of the "Transition Period of the American Press, and leading editors early in this century Under the heading "A Hero in the Far North," Edmund B Underwood, U S N, tells the story of the loss of Master Charles F Putnam of the Rogers expedition 1855 who was carried to sea on a cake of ice on which he perished miserably An engraving is given from a photograph of the memorial tablet erected to Master Putnam's memory at the naval academy at Annapolis Publication office [illegible] Lafayette place New York.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for April has an article by Oliver Wendell Holmes The story of a diplomatic mission to the South undertaken with the tacit consent of Abraham Lincoln is told by Lord [illegible] Kirke Mr Whittier has a poem entitled "On the Big Horn," founded on the incident of the application of one of the Indians who killed Gen Custer for entrance to Gen Armstrong's Indian school at Hampton, Virginia Other features are an amusing negro story, "Lazarus Martin, de Culled Lieyer" "A Fore Parson" Dr Wendell Holmes's second installment of "Our Hundred Days in Europe" in which he gives accounts of Mr Gladstone in the house of commons a visit to Windsor castle, and entertainment at Devonshire house, the foreign office Lady Rothschild's and many other noted places, Mrs Oliphant's and Mr Aldrich's serial and [illegible] Crawford's Paul Patoff are continued Houghton, Mifflin & Co, Boston, Mass

The April number of *The [illegible] Review* contains several papers that are likely to attract considerable attention The most sensational one is Arthur Richmond's Letter to James Russell Lowell, in which he scores the latter for his conduct in keeping silent during the last presidential election and hastening to express his gratification at the success of the democrats as soon as the result was known The letter also comments with caustic severity upon Mr Lowell's Harvard oration, and contrasts its lofty ideals with the orator's choice for the presidency Arthur Richmond is a pseudonym and the writer to some extent mars the effect of his letter by a strained and old fashioned style of stilted rhetoric. David Dudley Field has another article urging his plan for holding a preliminary election to nominate candidates for office Gail Hamilton tells why she is a Congregationalist and Dion Boucicault contributes a paper showing up the absurdities of the opera Gen Fry has a sharp criticism of the style of Matthew Arnold's recent essay on Gen Grant "Profit Sharing" by N O Nelson is a timely paper on an important subject In an article on "The Destruction of Art in America," R C Hawkins shows how overheated rooms and gas destroy oil paintings, and D C Smith points out some serious errors in the statistics used by Mr Edward Atkinson in his recent economic articles in the *Century Magazine*

## THE COURTS

U S CIRCUIT COURT

Ida J Hanthorn vs. E Marx order to show cause and demurrer argued and submitted

U S. DISTRICT COURT

United States vs L G King, L Beacham S Densley and Thomas Mullen selling liquor to Indians, fined $10 each

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO [illegible]

George Herrall et al vs John Scheurer et al referred to T A Stephens to take testimony

J D Clampit et al vs D A. Williams et al plaintiff allowed ten days in which to take testimony

Minnie M Thomas vs W B Thomas divorce granted

E Martin vs T S Martin money on hand ordered distributed and receiver discharged

CIRCUIT COURT NO [illegible]

Herman Meyers vs Meier & Frank jury on

Mary E Meldrum vs J H Rathburn motion to quash proceedings supplemental to execution and to rescind order for examination

Brown & Page vs F O Carson demurrer to answer of F O Carson submitted

D E Budd vs the Multnomah Street Railway Company argument submitted

D J Budd vs Multnomah Street Railway Company, W A Scoggin and L. J Jefforey argument submitted

Annie Rutherford vs R H Thompson plaintiff allowed until April [illegible] to file bill of exceptions

POLICE COURT

Yesterday in the police court, George Harris had an examination on a charge of the larceny of a coat from H I Hughes and was held to answer before the grand jury with bonds fixed at $100 Harris failed to furnish the bonds John Allen was sent below for [illegible] days for drunkenness

## LAST PORTLAND LETTER LIST

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Portland, April [illegible]

WOMEN'S LIST

- Fuller Mrs S[illegible]
- Baker Mrs Ida
- Chase Mrs I A
- Chapman Margaret
- Franklin K [illegible]
- Graves Mrs Alice
- Gilmore Mrs J
- Howe Mrs Dan
- Hill Mrs
- Hanson Mrs Mary
- Johnson Miss Dora
- Jenks Mrs
- Janson Mrs Chloe
- Lamb Mrs [illegible]
- Leverage Mrs H
- McDonald Mrs Henry
- McLaren Mrs Mary
- [illegible]elso Mrs Mary
- Phillips Mrs Mary
- Robinson Mrs Mar
- Sargent Mrs Mary
- Spencer Miss Dora
- Wilson Clara I
- Wood Mrs M J

MEN'S LIST

- Brand M D
- Ball Rufus
- Barnerd M I
- Beaby G
- Buttler O
- Burness Wm
- Bushnell, A N
- Cole C
- Campbell A V
- Craft, P
- Co[illegible]son Sam
- Cunningham I
- Cox O G
- Davis Henry W
- Dipert C J
- Dunn James
- Duvall F D
- Elliott Chas S
- Eutrope A
- Elliott F S
- Fuller J W
- Foley James
- Fuller Aaron
- Fleck Laurence
- Freeborough, H
- Green Fred
- Grattis Thos
- Gay May
- Glover E T
- Hubbard Fr D
- Howard J C
- Haygood & Habersham
- Haws Roy
- Hartly Dock
- Hardy Arthur
- Ingraham J W
- Jones Clinton
- Jenson Mr
- James Thos
- Jack Solomon
- Kline W C
- King Chas
- Leavens H A
- Morris Day
- Mosier R S
- Miller Elmer E
- Miner G W
- Mixer, L
- Meyers Chas
- McNemord J T
- McKeown Sam
- McDaniel T S
- McDonald John
- Oraway Mr
- Pearson H O
- Powers Lewis
- Potter Wm A
- Read C A
- Ramsey John
- Stoughton F T
- Stuckl Jacob
- Scott J D
- Seaman J A
- Sparks F
- Swiford F M
- Tenny John
- Wickersham W
- Wilson Levine
- White W H
- Wise Antone
- Woodard E M
- Waudry T

W B WELCH, P M.

EASTER CARDS.—Fine assortment at Ed Dekum & Co's, [illegible] Washington street.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Arrangements [illegible] THE WEEKLY [illegible] journals [illegible]

Subscribers [illegible] $2 50 a year [illegible] WEEKLY OREGONIAN [illegible] WEEKLY OREGONIAN [illegible] World WEEKLY OREGONIAN [illegible] Inter Ocean

The value of [illegible] too well known [illegible] the place [illegible] subscribers [illegible] $1 50 a year [illegible] $2 [illegible] er—THE [illegible] twelve page [illegible] as much [illegible] the Northwest [illegible]

To those [illegible] per, we [illegible] management [illegible] It is bright [illegible] written and [illegible] will be $2 [illegible] selects the [illegible] OREGONIAN will [illegible] HISTORY OF [illegible] profusely [illegible] with its [illegible] book of [illegible] an entirely novel [illegible] ranged chronologically [illegible] 1885 Every [illegible] its date The [illegible] works, to point [illegible] branch of human [illegible] proper date [illegible] les in science and [illegible] determine [illegible] cidents and [illegible] troubles [illegible] other matters [illegible] Besides being a [illegible] is a condensed [illegible] years THE WEEKLY [illegible] with the History [illegible] offer

Or, if a republican [illegible] wanted in connection [illegible] OREGONIAN we [illegible] of the region [illegible] tropolis [illegible] papers of the very [illegible] republican paper [illegible] parties fairly

Here, then is [illegible] subscriber a choice of a [illegible] journals, together [illegible] OREGONIAN, for $2 [illegible] ever before been [illegible] ders are to be [illegible] THE OREGONIAN [illegible] THE OREGONIAN [illegible] sure to designate [illegible] clubbed with THE [illegible] the order for [illegible] warded by this [illegible]

All the [illegible] more [illegible] thought and the [illegible] lation—in a [illegible] think and do and [illegible] through THE O[illegible] journal The [illegible] THE WEEKLY O[illegible] like to add to [illegible] tion of high value [illegible] interest from the [illegible] who would like [illegible] in connection with [illegible] all Northwest [illegible] of the world [illegible] eral offers here [illegible] please, at [illegible] in the Northwest

THE WEEKLY and [illegible] the one of two [illegible] making when [illegible] and literary [illegible] only a full general [illegible] transcript of the life of [illegible] furnished at $2 50 a year [illegible] combination [illegible] OREGONIAN promptly [illegible] WEEKLY and S[illegible] of the three papers [illegible] plied for $4 2[illegible] a year

In making your [illegible] specifically which one of the papers [illegible] in connection with THE O[illegible]

GET IN BEFORE THE [illegible]

We have a limited number of choice lots in LaCama, [illegible] between now and April [illegible] $75 to $150 The Columbia Paper Company will [illegible] on the creation of its [illegible] that date. We have already [illegible] up in other directions [illegible] ness loss to [illegible] burning of the mill, and [illegible] struction will add [illegible] more to this property [illegible] Northern Pacific [illegible] down the [illegible] big river [illegible] such benefits [illegible] worth ten [illegible]

D. H. STEARNS, [illegible]

The Ve[illegible]

Private Dispensary

No 13 [illegible]

Young, Middle-aged [illegible] Single [illegible] And all who [illegible]

LOST MANHOOD

Nervous D[illegible] [illegible] Both Sexes [illegible]

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

Arrangements have been made for clubbing THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN with other journals, at a greatly reduced price.

Subscribers may have THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and either of the following publications for $2 75 a year, viz

WEEKLY OREGONIAN and American Agriculturist

WEEKLY OREGONIAN and New York Weekly World

WEEKLY OREGONIAN and Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean

The value of the *American Agriculturist* is too well known to require special commendation. It is enough to say that it still maintains the place it has so long held as the most valuable agricultural publication in America. Single subscriptions to the Agriculturist are $1 50 a year, and to THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN $2, but both will be furnished to the subscriber—THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN consisting of twelve pages and containing more than twice as much matter as any other weekly paper of the Northwest—for $2 75 a year.

To those in want of a democratic weekly paper, we specially commend the New York *Weekly World*. The *World*, under its present management, has gained phenomenal success. It is bright, earnest, intelligent, and well written and printed. The price of THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and the Weekly World will be $2 75 a year, and each subscriber who selects the *World* in this combination with THE OREGONIAN will also receive a copy of a new HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, just prepared by the World for use with its weekly edition. The History is a book of 320 12 mo pages. It is prepared on an entirely novel and original plan, arranged chronologically by years from 1492 to 1885. Every event is narrated under its date. These are not confined, as in other works, to political matters, but embrace every branch of human action. It describes in their proper date all important patents, discoveries in science and the useful arts, hailstorms, tornadoes, cyclones, epidemics, accidents and disasters on sea and land, labor troubles, strikes and lockouts, and a thousand other matters never mentioned by historians. Besides being a history in the ordinary sense, it is a condensed newspaper file for four hundred years. THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and *Weekly World* at $2 75 a year, with this History into the bargain, is an offer [illegible]

Or, if a republican weekly is wanted in connection with THE OREGONIAN, we can recommend the Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* as a paper that has no superior. The *Weekly Inter Ocean* is the great family weekly of the region of which Chicago is the metropolis. In literature and news it ranks with papers of the very first rank. It is a straightout republican paper but believes in treating all parties fairly.

Here, then, is an offer which gives the subscriber a choice of any one of these great journals, together with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN for $2 75 a year. No such offer has ever before been made in the Northwest. Orders are to be sent, with the cash, directly to THE OREGONIAN or may be left with THE OREGONIAN'S agents. In all cases be sure to designate which one of the papers is to be clubbed with THE OREGONIAN, as the order for the same will be forwarded by this office.

All the activities of the Northwest, its commercial and industrial life, the movement of its thought and the course of its discussion—in a word, all things that its people think and do and talk about—find expression through THE OREGONIAN as through no other journal. They who get THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and yet would like to add to it the contents of another publication of high value, treating questions of interest from the Eastern standpoint, or who would like a first rate agricultural journal in connection with a home weekly that covers all Northwestern affairs and the general news of the world, may make a choice from the several offers herein presented that can but please, at a price lower than ever before offered in the Northwest.

THE WEEKLY and THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, the one of twelve and the other of eight pages, making when taken together a splendid news and literary semi weekly, and constituting not only a full general newspaper but also a faithful transcript of the life of the Northwest, will be furnished at $3 50 a year. This is an excellent combination for those who cannot get THE OREGONIAN promptly every day. Or THE WEEKLY and SUNDAY OREGONIAN with either of the three papers above named, will be supplied for $4 25 a year.

In making your orders be sure to designate specifically which one of the papers is wanted in connection with THE OREGONIAN.

GET IN BEFORE THE B

We have a limited number of choice lots in LaCamas for sa between now and April 1 at fro $75 to $150. The Columbia Riv Paper Company will begin wo on the erection of its new mill a that date. We have already ma up in other directions all the bus ness loss to the town made by t burning of the mill, and its recon struction will add just that mu more to its prosperity. If the Northern Pacific railroad is bui down the north side of the Colum bia river, LaCamas will recei such benefits as will make these worth ten times the present p

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No. 132, 134 [illegible]

Young, Middle-aged and Single or And All who Suff

LOST MANHOO

Nervous Debility, Seminal Loss, [illegible] Weak Eyes, [illegible] Throat, [illegible] Weak Back, [illegible] der Troubles [illegible] Gleet, Stricture—receive searching [illegible] prompt relief and cure for life.

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Librarian

# MATTERS SOCIAL.

## A Resume of Social Happenings for the Past Week

### A Number of Surprise Parties—Weddings—Notes of Interest to Society People—Personal Mention of Well Known People

### VANITY FAIR

FROM THE "JUBILEE ODE."

The April number of *Macmillan's Magazine* will contain Lord Tennyson's Jubilee Ode to Queen Victoria. No confidence is violated in giving the following alleged extracts from advance proof sheets.

Victoria, regent of the seas
 Thy vast possessions far extend
From east to west and comprehend
The rugged Celt and wild Burmese

Fair England's strength is everywhere
 From peopled mart to solitude
While eke the transatlantic dude
Affects the vacant English stare

When rythmic raga was at its flood
 While blindly groping in the dark
I hurled a very crude remark
At coronets and Norman blood

Such foolish speech I now discard
 For titled fame is truly dear
And three months of the fair or a peer
Is worth a decade of the bard

The outlook does not yet appall
 The march of progress will not halt
So take with several grains of salt
My latest views of Locksley Hall

Fair ruler of a noble race
 Look out beyond the ocean tide
And see how English fashions glide
The shaving of the alien face

Although the democratic tide
 Bears down the ancient royal power
Though distant storm clouds darkly lower
Enough remains of rank of power

The half loaf maxim I recall
 And feel it when I sorrow least
To skirmish on a 10 cent feast
Is better than no feast at all

Though angry men assail the throne
 And seek to tear the kingdom down
The English queen yet wears a crown
And sometimes lays a corner stone

They tell a good story of a man in one of the surrounding towns who came home towards midnight decidedly the worse for wear. He might have fared pretty well had he not worn his hat to his bedroom. This gave him away. "John," said the offended wife, "why didn't you take your hat off?" "S'h" said John "I'm all right, how's'self?" "You are not all right, or Why didn't you take off your hat?" "S'h! my dear da sh all right. I thought I'd would take it off, but was 'fraid I might wake up your poor mother."

The fact of Mrs Cleveland's singular popularity is of no recent date, as some are inclined to imagine, but extends back to the time when she was a student at Welles college. I recently met a young fellow who was at Cornell at the same time that the president's young wife was at Welles, where, for several years, her roommate was Miss Kingsford, of Oswego, who recently visited her just before the close of the season. There has always existed a friendly feeling between the two colleges and, at the time when Mrs Cleveland was a student, it was an event of frequent occurrence to make up jolly little parties, duly chaperoned, of course, and go over to attend some jollification at Cornell. On these occasions Mrs. Cleveland was the leading spirit, and had half the young fellows at the college ready to lay their empty hands and full hearts at her feet, figuratively speaking. This admiration was appreciated to the fullest by the beautiful young girl, who graciously acknowledged her belleship, without, however, giving encouragement to any particular one for even at that time it was known that eventually she would marry Grover Cleveland, of whom she frequently spoke in terms of admiration. Not a few of the young fellows quite lost their heads to the belle, vowing eternal fidelity to her beauty and attractions.

There is an air of chic and style about the New Yorker which is unmistakable. It distinguishes her at once from the modest Bostonian and the aspiring Philadelphian, and stamps her as somebody in whatever part of the world she may be. The clothes she wears are not different in cut or material from those that other American girls in the same circumstances possess. True, she spends an alarming sum annually upon her dashing toilet, but then Priscilla [illegible] of Beacon street, and Martha Penn of Rittenhouse Square, would show very much the same extravagance if their little account books could be examined. But the New Yorker has a decided advantage. Her lithe and supple figure lends it self readily to any style of garment, however grotesque or strange, and transforms it at once from a caricature into the most elegant thing imaginable. Whatever she puts on becomes her. Huge hats, which stagger fashionable women in other cities, have a peculiar grace and charm upon the heads of the stately beauties who promenade Fifth avenue. High bonnets cease to be ridiculous, and the man who used to crack cruel jokes about the absurdity of modern headgear is silent when he sees the bewitching effect of lofty quills and ribbons surmounting an arch and piquant face. The tremendous tournure, which looks an exaggerated absurdity anywhere else, suddenly strikes us as a picturesque and beautiful addition to the feminine toilet when the New Yorker adds it to her draperies of silk and tulle. No other woman can approach her in style. The famous French milliners vow that their work becomes a poem when the daughter of a New York millionaire puts herself into their hands with a carte blanche. They can turn her out a divine being without a rival on earth, for what nature has forgotten to do in the way of beauty art can very readily supply in her case. There are a dozen beauties in New York society who would make their way immediately in any court in the world, and whose loveliness commands instant homage.

### SOCIETY IN GENERAL

The past week has been "holy week" and consequently dull from a social standpoint. One or two weddings, a few surprise parties, and the closing ball of the Aristos Club last night, make up the sum total. The most important event of the week to come, and that which bids fair to be the most notable one of the year, will be the Knights Templar reception and ball on Wednesday night. A full account of things past and things to come will be found appended together with a few notes and the movements of well known people.

MRS. DAVID STEELE'S SURPRISE PARTY

On last Wednesday evening a number of persons clad in dominoes called on Mr and Mrs David Steele at their residence, No 40 First street, taking the host and hostess completely by surprise. The cordial manner in which the house was thrown open and the company made welcome added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion. The evening was spent in vocal and instrumental music, recitations, dancing and a good time generally, and every one felt at home. A bounteous repast was served at a proper time. Those present were Mr and Mrs Jas. Hackney, Mr and Mrs Capt. Orin Kellogg, Mr and Mrs. Capt. S. B. Douglas, Mr and Mrs David Steele, Mrs M Weatherford, Mrs Wise, Mrs. L Hartley, Mrs L M Harber, Miss [illegible] Gamble, Miss E. Hackney, Miss Stella Kellogg, Miss Tibbetts, Miss Nellie Reynolds, Miss Lowenberg, Miss [illegible] Raphael, Messrs A. N [illegible] Tibbetts, H [illegible] Carwile, [illegible] Short, [illegible] White, S. Raphael, [illegible] Nichlin, Carroll, [illegible] Gundorph, C. F. Weathe[rford], [illegible] Steele and Master R. W. Steele. The music was furnished by Misses Raphael and [illegible] Tibbetts and [illegible] Bullock, Tibbetts and Short.

THE ARISTOS CLUB PARTY

The Aristos Club gave their closing party of the season last night at Masonic hall. There was a full attendance and the best of music [illegible] Among those present were the Misses [illegible] Hanna [illegible] Carrie Rosenblatt, Sarah [illegible] Loewenberg, Eva Loewengart, Carrie Meyers, Tessie Meyers, Edith Rosenblatt, Nettie [illegible] Ina Wertheimer, Hattie Liebe, Minnie [illegible] Fanny Rosenblatt, Theckla Hess, Alice [illegible] Bertha Waldman, Jennie Waldman [illegible] Lillie Koshland, Messrs W Wolf, [illegible] Lehman, L. Koshland, A. Kahn, L. Kahn, [illegible] Rosenblatt, H. Rosenblatt, S. R. [illegible] L Meyers, B. Myers, S. Gardie, A. Green [illegible] M Schwartz, E. Waldman, [illegible] Waldman, A. Meyer, L. Hirsch, L. Hirsch, W. Wolf, A Selling [illegible] E. Marc, J. Silverstein, J. [illegible] Goldman and J. Theben.

EAST PORTLAND SURPRISE PARTY

Among the social events of the past few days was a most enjoyable surprise party given Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McMillan at their residence in East Portland. Among those present were Mr and Mrs R H McMillan, Mr and Mrs Lee, Miss Nicolai, Mr and Mrs J Ordway, Mr and Mrs. H Wittenberg, Mr and Mrs G D McMillan, Mr and Mrs. D Morris, Mrs. Theo [illegible] Nicolai, Mrs. H. W Meade, Mrs A West, Mr and Mrs. L. McCormick, Mrs Hamilton, Miss Susie Shaver, Miss Lottie Wittenberg, Miss Amelia Nicolai, Miss Mattie Colbert, Miss Minnie Wittenberg, Miss Pearl Shaver, Miss Bertha Anderson, Miss Mamie Campbell, Miss Annie Schloth, Miss Carrie Packard, Miss Nellie Crosby, Miss Rose Wittenberg, Miss Minnie Ramsey, Miss May Wade, Miss Jessie Kribs, Miss Farmer, Miss Lena Nicolai, Miss Susie Wade, Mr Will Peaslee, Mr W B Glafke, Mr Ed Wittenberg, Mr Wm Hart, lately from Ohio, who furnished pleasure and amusement by performing some very difficult musical feats, and Messrs S Wittenberg, W Lumsden, Joe Shaver, E B Crosby, Walter Wade, H. Hobbs, E Bullock, E. Graves and Geo Shaver.

A BONA FIDE SURPRISE PARTY

On Wednesday evening last Mr and Mrs W J Van Schuyver were tendered a surprise party by a number of young people, under the leadership of Mr and Mrs Brigham, who planned and carried out the affair to a most successful finish. After the first blush of surprise, Mrs Van Schuyver's well known hospitality gained the ascendant and the party was invited in and delightfully entertained for the rest of the evening. Card playing and dancing were indulged in and a little after 11 o'clock some delicious refreshments were served. Besides Mr and Mrs Brigham, there were present Mr and Mrs H Allen, Mr and Mrs George Cleveland, Miss Augusta Marshall, Miss Susie Woodward, Miss Lida Patterson, Miss Lena Morgan, Miss Susie Royce, Messrs J Shaughnessy, I. A. Sheppard, T. J. Conroy, M. D. Wendenfeld, W. J. Brown and Mr Thompson.

THE WEDNESDAY CLUB PARTY

The last party of the above named club was given at Masonic hall Wednesday evening and brought to a brilliant close the pleasant series of four parties the club has given. Among those present were Mr and Mrs A C Brey, Mr and Mrs H M Hathaway, Mr and Mrs H C Stratton, Mr and Mrs [illegible] H Miller, Mr and Mrs C [illegible] Greene, Mr and Mrs R. J. Durham, Miss Carson, Miss Lulla Dalton, Miss Belle Smith, Miss Lord, Miss Cornelia Harris, Misses Jones, Miss Knapp, Miss Gwild, Miss Kate Schuck, Misses McEwan, Miss Gates, Miss Carrie Hathaway, Misses Therkelsen, Messrs J P Carson, A J McEwan, [illegible] Bennett, A J Magoon, [illegible] Dekum, [illegible] Streibig, F O Northrup, D H Fairhurst, C F Overbaugh, C. L. Volk, [illegible] Wylie, W [illegible] Therkelsen and J. Fudy.

SURPRISE PARTY

Miss Jessie Burbank was tendered a surprise party Friday evening at her residence, 141 Sixth street. Her friends took the occasion to give her a farewell party, prior to her departure for Albany, whither she goes Monday. Among those present were Miss Jessie Burbank, Mrs Burbank, Mr and Mrs. Fountain, Mrs H Fish, Miss Julia Hixson, Miss Cora Braden, Miss Ida Switzer, Miss Dessie Hollenback, Miss Ida Iler, Miss Nellie Ostfield, Miss Minnie Shirtz, Messrs Dr B E Miller, T Neppach, S Smith, I Braden, W Whiting, W L Jacobs, Mr Ambrose and Prof Coffin.

WAKEFIELD—WALKER

On Thursday morning, at the residence of the bride's parents, Miss Lulu M Wakefield was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr George L Walker, Rev S E Irvine, of Albany, officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by only the more intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties. The house was beautifully decorated with a quantity of flowers. The presents were numerous and elegant. The young couple took the train for the Sound, where they will visit Victoria before returning.

NOTES

Miss Ladd will give a very elegant reception April 2.

Castle lodge, K of P, will give an entertainment in a few weeks.

The grand chancellor will visit Portland lodges sometime during the month.

Hope lodge No 1, A O U W, is making preparations for a public entertainment, which will be given in a week or two.

Mrs S G Reed entertained a number of her young friends Thursday evening at her residence on First and Montgomery streets.

Mr M O Lownsdale will sing the offertory at the Unitarian church this morning. His selection is "The Risen Lord," by Holden.

On Wednesday evening Miss Danziger was married to Mr Roth at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs, Marcus, West Park and Oak streets.

The business meeting of the Multnomah Tennis club, and the spring opening of their courts, was again postponed yesterday because of the weather.

The Sterling band serenaded Mr Benj Hirsch at his residence, [illegible] E street, Wednesday evening, the occasion being that young gentleman's 21st birthday.

A quiet wedding was celebrated Sunday last at the Gilman house parlors in the nuptials of Mr A H Blakesly of St Helens and Mrs Jessie M Stilson, of this city.

The Moss Rose Social Club will give their closing party for this season at Masonic hall next Saturday night. Season invitations will be good for that occasion.

The J B Maynard lodge No 1 3 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will give their annual ball at Neppach's hall, East Portland on Thursday evening.

Mrs J B Montgomery will entertain a number of young people Friday evening in honor of her daughter's, Miss Nettie's, birthday, who will on that day be 15 years old.

Miss Regina Allenberg was united in matrimony to Mr P Feldman at the residence of the bride's parents, corner of West Park and D streets, last Wednesday evening.

Mrs I S Tuthill gave a most delightful little dinner party Wednesday evening. Her guests were Miss Eva Wallace, Miss Ada McCraken, Mr Fred M Gilmore and Mr E. R. Adams.

The young people of the First Congregational church held their regular monthly social Friday evening, at the residence of Mr and Mrs Frank Warren, corner of Salmon and West Park streets.

Miss Cornelia Harris will sing "The Resurrection" by Holden and Miss Grace Davey will sing "Come unto Me," by Lindsey at the Easter service this morning at Calvary Presbyterian church.

Mr J Pennington and his sister, Miss Luella, entertained a few friends on Tuesday evening: Mr and Mrs Robbins, Miss Parks, Miss Rhodes, Miss Kennedy, Miss Stevenson, Messrs M York, V Starr, H Simpson, W B Truswell, Mr Stevenson and others.

The Lodsworth band are going to give a public concert at the Casino opera house April [illegible]. A number of talented people have already offered their services, and a very excellent programme will be presented. Mr Ralph Hoyt, the band director, is sure to make the affair a success as in times gone by.

Invitations have been received for a "select calico party" to be given at the Albany opera house, Thursday, April 21. The affair is under the auspices of the "Dolce far Niente Club" of Albany. The names of the committee, Messrs T S Hopkins, Chas Monteith, N Garret, C E Wolverton and G L Ilper, insure the ultimate success of the party.

Trinity church has been lavishly decorated for today's Easter services. An elaborate musical programme has been arranged. The festival anthem, "Christ Our Passover," by [illegible] Spencer, Lloyd's "Te deum Laudamus" and during the offertory "Let Him that is Taught" by Williams, will be rendered by the regular choir—Mrs E I Courson, Miss Eva Wallace, Mr Franklin, Mr Fred M Gilmore and Mr J L Courson, organist.

The New Northwest lodge No [illegible] of G U O O F, colored members, will give a grand masquerade ball Monday evening for the benefit of the regalia fund. The affair, which will be given in the new hall, corner of First and Jefferson streets, promises to be most gorgeous. All the old timers will take part and lend their aid to make it a success. The committee of arrangements, Messrs D A Johnson, A H Henderson and C A Ritter, have been hard at work and the party is sure to be a rousing success.

The ladies and gentlemen of Vancouver barracks, who rendered the comedy of "Our Boys" successfully at the barracks on the 11th ult, have consented to give one representation of the same on Wednesday the 13th of the present month at the Standard theatre for the benefit of the Ladies' Guild of St Luke's parish. From what has been said by all who witnessed the [illegible] performance there is no doubt that a treat is in store for those who avail themselves of this opportunity. The admission will be 50 and 25 cents.

The Knights Templar reception and ball to be given at the pavilion Wednesday night, bids fair to be the most prominent social event of the present year. The Knights' hall on the third floor will be thrown open for the reception of guests immediately after which the installation services will be held winding up with a promenade concert. The dancing floor will be thrown open the entire evening with an orchestra of eight pieces in attendance. The top floor will be given up to those who prefer the more staid pleasure of a game of cards or the quiet solace of a fragrant Havana.

The reception of the Templars to be given Wednesday evening, brings to mind the grand affair given at the pavilion a few years ago the proceeds of which, about $1500, were donated to the Ladies' Relief Society. The generosity of the Templars was never more unostentatiously shown than on that occasion. They even offered the ladies the privilege of furnishing the supper, agreeing to give them the price asked by Baum & Brandes, at the same time giving them a list of members who would assist in providing the refreshments but the ladies were a little afraid to undertake so arduous a task.

PERSONAL

Mrs T L Nicklin has returned from her visit to Salem.

Miss Lucy Shattuck is visiting friends at Forest Grove.

Miss Lizzie Bulger is visiting friends in Eastern Oregon.

Miss Nellie Stewart, of Hillsboro, is visiting Miss Lulu Peterson, of this city.

Mr W M Molson returned Tuesday night from a brief trip to San Francisco.

Mr and Mrs. R M Steel left Saturday for their home in St Johns, Michigan.

Mrs McIlvane and her daughter, Miss Minnie of Albany, are visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. E J White, of McMinnville, has returned to her home, after a brief visit here.

Mr and Mrs Charles D Bates left for Oakland, Cal Monday to be gone several weeks.

Mr William Clarke and his daughter, Miss Clarke, have returned to their home at Tacoma.

Master Bernard Stephens, after a severe attack of scarlet fever, is again able to be around.

Mrs N J Sinnott and daughter Miss Mollie of The Dalles are spending a few days in the city.

The Misses Hertie and Annie McDonald of Forest Grove, are the guests of Mr and Mrs MacLeatt.

Mrs J J Willis who has been visiting her sister, Mrs Fallon, returned to Salem Tuesday afternoon.

Mr A I Rimyon of Winthier [illegible] Co [illegible] has gone on a visit to his friend [illegible] at Dendkgen at Seat[tle], W T.

Mr J D Wilson has gone to Baker City to accept a position as assistant cashier of the First National bank of that place.

Mrs H I Tisdale Jr of Port Townsend is here on a visit to her mother, Mrs M L Sutherland of East Portland.

Mrs A M Acker of Salem has returned from her Eastern trip, and is at present stopping with her parents Mr and Mrs Herey of this city.

Dr Holt C Wilson has returned from the East, arriving here from San Francisco Tuesday. Mrs Wilson is visiting her parents in Galveston, Texas.

Mr W M Dimmick arrived on the State of California Tuesday evening on his return from his bridal tour through Southern California. He was accompanied by his young and charming wife. They are at Mrs Hill's, where they will remain for the present.

Mr James Ramsey, for the past year the efficient bookkeeper for Messrs D M Osborne & Co, of this city, has severed his connection and left for Ellensburgh, W T, where he has formed a partnership under the title of Gass & Ramsay for the sale of agricultural implements. The people of Ellensburgh have reason to congratulate themselves upon the acquisition of this firm to their growing city.

Mr Thomas Hill, the celebrated artist, left Friday night on the outgoing steamer for his home in San Francisco, after spending a week or more in visiting friends in this city. Mr Hill expects to return to Portland early in June and make a trip to Alaska. He will go on a sketching tour, and expects to "pencil out" some of the matchless views afforded by the scenery of that region. Mr Hill was accompanied by his daughter in law, Mrs Ed R Hill, and her mother, Mrs A. Smith.

MILITARY AND PERSONAL

Capt James Ulio, Second infantry, Fort Omaha, was at Spokane Falls last week on a visit.

Lieut J S Parke, Twenty first infantry, and wife have gone to Tennessee for a two months' visit.

Col Morrow of the Twenty first, has recommended the retirement of Capt C B Rheem, for disability.

Lieut. F S Calhoun, Fourteenth infantry, last week went over to Fort Townsend for garrison court martial duty.

Lieut J E Runcie, First artillery, came up from San Francisco last week, and is now at Vancouver barracks.

Maj C A Wikoff, Fourteenth infantry, has arrived at Vancouver barracks, and took station on April 2 at the barracks.

Capt. Uriel Sebree, U S navy, connected with the lighthouse service, with his wife has been visiting Capt. A H Russell at the garrison this week.

Mr and Mrs. Colby, of Lawrence, Mass, are now on a visit to their daughter, wife of Lieut F F Eastman, Fourteenth infantry, at Vancouver barracks.

Col N B Sweitzer, First cavalry, Fort Walla Walla, is on a tour of inspection duty at Forts Spokane and Coeur d'Alene, inspecting the troops of his regiment stationed at those posts.

Col H M Black of the Twenty third infantry, stationed at Detroit, Col J W Forsyth, Col J M Moore, Lieut [illegible] Barrand, Capt B D Price, who attended the recent court at Fort Coeur d'Alene, paid a brief visit to Vancouver barracks last week during an intermission of the court.

A board of officers to consist of Col Wm P Carlin, Fourth infantry, Capt Edwin M Coates, Fourth infantry, Assistant Surgeon Joseph K Corson, Assistant Surgeon John M Banister, Capt Butler D Price, Fourth infantry, will assemble at Fort Coeur d'Alene on Wednesday, April 13, or as soon thereafter as practicable to examine and report upon the qualifications of such non commissioned officers as may be authorized to appear before it as candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the army. Corporal Joseph C Beardsley, Company B, Fourth infantry, Fort Spokane, will appear for examination.

### AMUSEMENT NOTES

The bar at the Casino has been done away with. Manager Goldstein says he means to keep it closed.

Harry Brown, the genial comedian, late of the Thompson Opera Company, left for San Francisco, on Friday's steamer.

Miss Telulla Evans made a most decided hit, during a very successful engagement of the Winston company in Los Angeles last week.

Mr and Mrs Knight will present about the only comedy seen in Portland this season. Mr Knight ranks very high as a German character artist.

The number of the New York Music and Drama dated March 1 contains a very elaborate supplement with scenes from Verdi's new opera, Otello.

Miss Gertie Hoyt has a most charming stage appearance, and taken with her graceful postures and artistic costuming she makes a delightful picture.

On their return, one week from Thursday next, the Bijou Opera Company will present Fra Diavolo, "The Bohemian Girl" and "The Princess of Trebizonde."

The beautiful little "Tic Tac" song from the new opera "Nell Gwynne," was especially adapted to Miss Randall's voice, and she was compelled to respond to a triple encore.

The Bijou Opera Company is composed of the greatest kind of people and travel around the country like a large harmonious family with Miss Adelaide Randall as its young and charming lead.

Miss Adelaide Randall has completely captured Portland. Her sprightly, winning way coupled with an evident desire to please her patrons and a voice of rare sweetness and flexibility which she uses with an artistic taste, have all combined to bring about this happy state of affairs.

"MILLER TRASLS" BENEFIT—CAST OF CHARACTERS

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | Miss Eva Wallace |
| [illegible] | Miss Grace Davey |
| [illegible] | Mrs Laura Wallace |
| [illegible] | Mrs Henry McCraken |
| The Miller | E. R. Adams |
| [illegible] | W T Wallace |
| [illegible] | Fred B Gilmore |
| [illegible] | Ralph Leo |
| [illegible] | Bells White |

A chorus of well known young ladies and gentlemen. There will be in attendance a full orchestra. Messrs Courson, Barmore, Wagner, Herrie, Lafenius, Van Ottersndorp, Miller, Kleeman, Wagner and others—seventeen in all, members of the old Orchestral union. Mr Edward Cunningham conducting. Mr L vasda's owing to a severe illness having been obliged to retire. The orchestration is from the Tivoli, San Francisco, and is that of Sir Arthur Sullivan. The stage will be under the direction of Mr J T Barge.

**Canadian Indians**

According to the report of the Dominion superintendent general of Indians for 1886 the total Indian population in Canada is [illegible] distributed as follows: In Ontario 17,[illegible] Quebec 12,256, Nova Scotia 2138, New Brunswick 1[illegible] Prince Edward's Island 3[illegible] Manitoba and Northwest territories 20,[illegible] Peace river region [illegible] Athabaska district 8000, Mackenzie river district 7000, Eastern Rupert's land and the Labrador [illegible] Arctic coast 4000, British Columbia [illegible]. Total number of pupils attending Indian schools in 1885 was 5[illegible].

**Departing Legislatures**

San Francisco Alta

People in all the states where legislatures have just adjourned are like the guests in a hotel. The landlord ordered the waiter to see if they were done dinner. He reconnoitered and reported: "Dey is froo eaten de dinner, but dey isn't froo cussin' it yit."

Hood's Sarsaparilla is an excellent remedy for biliousness headache and loss of appetite.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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"I commend [illegible] Robertine [illegible]"

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The value of the *American Agriculturist* is too well known to require special commendation. It is enough to say that it still maintains the place it has so long held as the most valuable agricultural publication in America. Single subscriptions to the *American Agriculturist* are $1 50 a year and to THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN $2, but both will be furnished to the subscriber—THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN consisting of twelve pages and containing more than twice as much matter as any other weekly paper of the Northwest—for $2 75 a year.

To those in want of a democratic weekly paper we specially commend the New York *Weekly World*. The *World* under its present management has gained phenomenal success. It is bright, earnest, intelligent and fairly written and printed. The price of THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and the *Weekly World* together will be $2 75 a year, and each subscriber who selects the *World* in this combination with THE OREGONIAN will also receive a copy of a new HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES [illegible] every branch of human action [illegible] under the proper date all important [illegible] hailstorms, tornadoes, cyclones, [illegible] accidents and disasters on sea and land, labor troubles, strikes and lockouts and a thousand other matters never mentioned by historians. Besides being a history in the ordinary sense it is a condensed newspaper file for four hundred years. THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and *Weekly World* at $2 75 a year [illegible]

Or, if a republican weekly is wanted in connection with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, we can recommend the Chicago *Inter Ocean* as a paper that has no superior. The *Weekly Inter Ocean* is the great family weekly of the region of which Chicago is the great metropolis. In literature and news it ranks with papers of the very first rank. It is a straightout republican paper but believes in treating all parties fairly.

Here, then, is an offer which gives the subscriber a choice of any one of three great journals, together with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN for $2 75 a year. No such offer has ever before been made in the Northwest. Orders are to be sent, with the cash, directly to THE OREGONIAN, or may be left with THE OREGONIAN'S agents. In all cases be sure to designate which one of the papers is to be clubbed with THE OREGONIAN, as the order for the same will be forwarded by this office.

All the activities of the Northwest, its commercial and industrial life, the movement of its thought and the course of its discussion and speculation—in a word, all things that its people think and do and talk about—find expression through THE OREGONIAN as through no other journal. They who get THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and yet would like to add to it the contents of another publication of high value, treating questions of general interest from the Eastern standpoint, or those who would like a first rate agricultural journal in connection with a home weekly that covers all Northwestern affairs and all the general news of the world, may make a choice from the several offers herein presented that cannot fail to please, at a price lower than ever before offered in the Northwest.

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PORTLAND, OR.

## SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

(Under this head is a list of lodges and societies. We [illegible] the secretaries to correct any errors. General time [illegible] 8 P M, otherwise so stated.)

**A. F. & A. M.**

Grand Lodge meets at Portland June 1
J C P Herter, G M, Roseburg
F J Babcock, G Sec, Salem
Grand Chapter meets at Portland June [illegible]
Wallace Baldwin, H P, Corvallis
R I Earhart, Sec, Salem
R F Gibbons, D H P, The Dalles
Hall building Third and Alder
Harmony, second and fourth Monday
Willamette, first and third Monday
Portland, first and third Friday
Oregon Commandery, second Tuesday
Scottish Rite Masons, first Tuesday
Portland R A Chapter No 3, fourth Wednesday
Oregon Lodge of Perfection, first Tuesday
[illegible] Chapter Rose Croix Masons, 4th Friday
[illegible] Council Kadosh, first Tuesday

**I O O F**

B H Alexander, Grand Master, Pendleton
[illegible] Grand Secretary, Oregon City
Grand Lodge meets at East Portland May [illegible]
I O O F Hall, Portland, First and Alder
Progress Lodge, Monday [illegible]
Multnomah Degree No 1, [illegible] Tuesdays
Samaritan, Wednesday [illegible]
[illegible] Thursday [illegible]
[illegible] Friday [illegible]
Columbia Rebekah Degree [illegible]
[illegible]

**A O U W**

J T Brown, G M W, Olympia
D F W [illegible] C S, Port[land]
[illegible]

**KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS**

[illegible]

**G A R**

[illegible] Baker City
[illegible]

**A O H**

[illegible]

**Miscellaneous.**

A O H, Mt H [illegible]
I O G T, Bethel, Monday [illegible]
O C F—Home Council Monday, I O O F [illegible]
Advance Council Thursday
Verein Eintracht [illegible] Thursday, Third & Alder
I O R M—Multnomah Tribe, Tuesday, 1st and Taylor
Willamette 1st Wednesday
C I P—Willamette Wednesday, Red Men's hall
K of H, Columbia 1st and 3d Wednesday [illegible]
S O U [illegible] Liberty Thursday, Red Men's hall
K of H, Portland 1st and 3d Tuesday [illegible] hall
A O C, Multnomah Friday, Keller hall
Scandinavian Society, Friday, Front and Washington
Caledonia Club, 1st and 3d Friday, Union Block
I O O B—North P[ortland] [illegible] PM
Oregon [illegible] and Taylor [illegible]
I T V [illegible] Thursday [illegible]
Stevedores & Riggers Union, 1st and 3d Wednesday
St Andrews Society, 3d Tuesday, Union Block
Mlt Typographical Union, 1st Sunday, R M hall
Multnomah Benevolent Ass, semi annually
British Benevolent Society, 3d Wednesday, Union Block
Portland Hibernian Society—1st Monday, 50 First st
Irish National League—1st Sunday, 2 P M, 80 First
Tailors Union—3d Monday, Front and Washington

KELLY, DUNNE & CO.,

Manufacturers In[illegible] and Dealers in

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—AND

BRUSHES.

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JOHN W MASURY & SONS COLORS
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DENVER—Tabor Block
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M C SULLIVAN, Manager

WANTED—HELP.

GIRL WANTED FOR SMALL FAMILY. APPLY [illegible]

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COAT MAKER AN [illegible] at J TOLIVKA & CO'S [illegible]

WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE [illegible] Mrs [illegible]

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MILLINERY [illegible] MOON, Y VALENTINE [illegible]

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS

WANTED—LADIES LOCAL OR TRAVELING [illegible] MRS H F LITTLE [illegible]

DR GRAY'S CELEBRATED ACME ELECTRIC Belt [illegible] Female Complaints [illegible] Agents wanted in every town and city. Address ACME BELT AGENCY, 151 First st, Portland, Or

WANTED—ONE PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST in each town on the coast to sell our Celebrated Scientific Electric Magnetic Belts, [illegible] recommended by the leading doctors of [illegible] Europe, will cure all nervous weakness [illegible] matchless and magical four years success in Portland. DR BILL, Manager and Proprietor of the Electric Agency and the Electric Magnetic Co. Office in the elegant Stone Block, First and Market sts. Lock box 36, Portland Or.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUATION AND A [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION IN A GROCERY STORE [illegible]

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED [illegible]

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

VOCAL INSTRUCTION [illegible]

FRENCH, SPANISH [illegible] BOOKKEEPING [illegible] Labbe Building [illegible]

S. H. GREENE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc., 126 Kearney [illegible] San Francisco

FINANCIAL

MONEY TO LOAN—THE GERMAN SAVINGS [illegible] Loan Society of San Francisco [illegible] loans on improved farms and on city property. Apply to B GOLDSMITH [illegible] Portland

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT [illegible] kind of security such as Household [illegible] without removal), Pianos, Organs, Horses, Buggies or Personal Notes with an endorser. R. A. FRAME, 12½ First st. co[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

ROOM FOR RENT [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

FOR RENT—TWO [illegible]

PLEASANT ROOMS [illegible]

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED [illegible]

FOR RENT—IN STONE BLOCK [illegible]

ROOMS TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED [illegible]

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS en suite or single [illegible]

TO RENT HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT [illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD

FOR RENT [illegible]

FOR SALE—R[EAL ESTATE]

FOR [illegible]

FOR [illegible]

FO[R] [illegible]

F[illegible]

ALBINA [illegible]

B[illegible]

FALL FOR SALE [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS [illegible] of W O CONNOR [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible]

FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS [illegible]

KENWORTH'S ADDITION [illegible] LENT & YOUNG [illegible]

STOCK AND GRAIN RANCH FOR SALE [illegible] Washington Territory [illegible]

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PIANO FOR SALE OR [illegible]

FOR SALE—HANDSOME [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES

F[illegible]

FOR SALE FIRST CLASS [illegible]

FARM OF [illegible] ACRES FOR [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] RESTAURANT [illegible]

F[illegible]

D[illegible]

COUNTRY STORE [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES

H[illegible]

B[illegible]

M[illegible]

JOHN THOMPSON & CO [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND

STOLEN [illegible]

LOST—[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

E. J. LOWE [illegible]

S[illegible]

ALLEN & [illegible]

H[illegible]

C[illegible]

M[illegible]

I[illegible] AND [illegible]

M[illegible]

SIBSO [illegible] grain bags [illegible] Portland, Or

E[illegible]

WHOLESALE [illegible]

A[illegible] WHOLESALE [illegible]

C[illegible] & [illegible] and Commission Merchants [illegible] Portland

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE [illegible] Forwarding and Commission [illegible] and 48 Front street, Portland

WHOLESALE [illegible]

O[illegible]

N[illegible]

LEATHER AND [illegible]

R[illegible]

H[illegible] Shoe Manufacturers [illegible]

MACHINISTS

[illegible] & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third [illegible] Housework, doors, [illegible] cutters, and machinery of all kinds [illegible] and moulding tools to order

FOUNDRY AND [illegible] WORKS

NORTH [illegible] corner Fifth [illegible] General [illegible] Supplies

MILL AND FARM [illegible]

CHAS L DODD & CO [illegible] Plows and Header [illegible] Wagons [illegible]

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# The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1887.

The illness of James G. Blaine, happily, is not serious. But the chances are that James G. will never be president of the United States.

The "mercy of the court" has been exercised promptly in the case of the Yamhill murderer. Early next morning the judge sentenced the convicted man to be hanged.

The new secretary of the treasury, Charles L. Fairchild, is but 45 years old, is a graduate of Harvard college, has been attorney general of New York state and was in the practice of the law in New York city when called to the assistant secretaryship of the treasury in 1885.

No doubt the appointment of Eugene Semple to the governorship of Washington territory will be a surprise to many persons in the territory. It was known long since that he was an applicant, but the appointment had been delayed so long it was scarcely supposed it would be made.

Justin McCarthy, in his lecture on "Modern Fiction," takes strong ground against the scientific theory, so called, maintaining that the highest work of fiction results from a successful blending of the real and ideal; to describe the lower and more realistic side, he argues, without toning it with the ideal, is telling only half the truth about humanity.

At the last state election in California the so-called knownothing candidate received 7260 votes. At the last municipal election in Oakland, the second city in the state, the knownothing or American candidate for mayor received 1357 votes to 2909 for the democratic and 2761 for the republican. The original knownothing party swept California in 1855, when it carried the governorship by 5000 majority over the democratic candidate, but at the next gubernatorial election, in 1857, it polled only about 10,000 out of 93,000 votes, and was never more heard of.

The interstate commission has granted a dispensation, allowing a transportation company in Michigan to charge less for a longer than for a shorter haul. This line has connection with certain Eastern lines, which connect also with other Western lines that have not been relieved from the disabilities of the act. As a consequence, there is a general boycott of the particular line that has been allowed this special privilege. This incident goes to show that the transportation lines of the country are likely soon to be involved through the interstate law in a general conflict with each other.

The navy department has advertised for bids for construction of five new cruisers. Within the next three years, with the provision now made, there will be constructed twelve new cruisers, four gunboats and five monitors, with speed ranging from thirteen knots up to the highest attainable by modern ship builders. For harbor defense, there is to be expended on floating batteries the sum of $2,000,000. In the way of armament, heavy rifled steel guns, of the modern pattern, to the number of 126 are provided for; and this in addition to the armament of the latest cruisers which is yet undetermined.

The supreme court of Connecticut have decided that boycotting is a conspiracy prohibited by the law of 1878. The sufferer in this case was the Carrington Publishing company, of New Haven, which was informed that if certain non-union men were not discharged its business should suffer. The court now declares that the men who made the threats and carried them out were rightly punished. "It is strange," they say, "that, in this country, where law interferes so little with men, it should be necessary to declare that every man may carry on his business as he pleases so long as he does nothing unlawful."

President Cleveland shows his ignorance by calling Albert Sidney Johnston "a great soldier, conspicuous for military capacity from the time he left West Point." This is absurd. His military capacity never was tested in any large sense until the civil war, and then he was responsible for the most terrible disaster the Confederate arms suffered until the capture of Vicksburg in July, 1863. He was killed at Shiloh before he knew whether he was victorious or not. His army was finally repulsed and the narrative of Beauregard shows, by official documents, that the bold conception and energetic execution of the movement which forced the great battle of Shiloh was the work of Beauregard—Johnston approving it with great reluctance and entrusting its execution to Beauregard.

Our dispatches of the 7th announced the eruption of a gigantic petroleum well at Baku, Russia. In the report of our consular agent at Batoum he describes one of these spouting oil wells or "fountains," as the Russians call them, that burst last June:

> This well was finished with 8-inch pipe, and after it had flowed furiously for a day or two they succeeded in shutting it off by using four 8-inch gate-valves on the top of the pipe. They then worked a week strengthening the derrick, by using heavy timbers from the tops of the valves to the sides of the derrick and other timbers across the derrick, until they had the derrick a mass of heavy timbers.
>
> While this work was being done the valves commenced to leak, and the well was producing oil faster than it could be pumped away through two lines of pipes, one 3-inch and one 4-inch. They finally added a 6-inch line, with a large pump, to their pipe line capacity, and then attempted to open the valves. In a very few minutes the valves and almost all of the net-work of timbers in the derrick were blown away, and the well flowed terrifically for several hours, not oil, but stones and mud. It flowed intermittently dirt and stones and oil for about fifteen days, when it quit entirely, having produced over 160,000 barrels of oil.

### PREPOSTEROUS PEOPLE.

The man who rides a hobby must always be absurd. Else he wouldn't be a hobbyist. It is astonishing with what cool indifference he can regard facts that completely annihilate his argument. He doesn't know it, but confidently sticks to his notion as if it were one of the axioms of history, science or life.

It is known, for example, that the great pyramids of Egypt were erected as tombs for kings. Nothing is more certain. Each king of the ancient time was anxious, in compliance with religious customs, beliefs and superstitions, to provide for the security and preservation of his body after death; and as the king had command of all the labor of the state, he devoted it mainly to that one end. But the notion was conceived by certain Christian enthusiasts some thirty years ago that the pyramids were to be studied as interpretations of Hebrew prophecy, and therefore as proofs of the great truths of Christianity; and to support this hobby books have been written with great ingenuity and labor. Quite a number of men have been, and still are, as industrious and indefatigable in this work as the hobby-riders of another sort have been during many years in trying to prove that the works that go under the name of Shakespeare were written by Francis Bacon.

In support of this last hobby many books have been written and no end of labor expended; and not a few persons are still at it. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, formerly a member of congress from that state, is now among the chief of these. He reports himself as hard at work upon the development of a key which will certainly prove the Baconian authorship of the Shakespearean plays. He says he has discovered a cipher in the plays which will prove it beyond question and astonish the world. There is no

The head [illegible] and very probably he will
tongue had been [illegible] of the plays. But
strip of bright red flannel [illegible] fact hereto-
base of the glossy black horn [illegible] can
most. One side of the head had bee
red, by smearing the color on the hair
turning it over we found the other side h
painted yellow. Close to the carcass w
patch of bare sand and on its tell-tale surf
we saw the tracks of many moccasins.
"That's Indian's work!" cried Jim, with a
mighty swear word.
It certainly was, for a fact.
"Fellers, that's fresh war paint, and it means

not written by the author of "Count Julian." Style must go for something, and there is as much correspondence between the writings of Macaulay and Landor as can be discovered between the prose of Bacon and the poetry of Shakespeare. Great and positive minds are always self-characteristic. What Shakespeare wrote can readily be distinguished from the work of every other writer; what Bacon wrote can as readily be distinguished from the work of every other writer. Apart from mere style, Shakespeare as certainly was not a scholar of books as Bacon certainly had not the intuitions of universal human nature; but these facts, constituting overwhelming proofs, the man who has his hobby to maintain cannot possibly see.

The literary hobbyist is not alone, by any means. There are hobbyists devoted to all kinds of absurd social theories, chief of whom in our time are those who want the law to take charge of every man's individuality, including his industrial and moral life. These preposterous people are just now very loud, and in some places are a multitude. After a while, when it is found that the laws of intelligent human nature are necessary laws of life, they will be less numerous than now.

### WAS VICTORY POSSIBLE?

Yesterday was the twenty-second anniversary of Lee's surrender at Appomattox. It finds the nation a unit in the belief that the death of the Confederacy stood for a new and nobler lease of life to the whole country. To-day the ex-Confederate association of Pickett's surviving veterans find that the veterans of the Union have by chance selected the same spot for a monument, and a Confederate captain eloquently urges the erection of a joint monument. Congress will be asked to pass a bill at its next session creating a park at Chattanooga, including the battle points of Lookout mountain and Missionary Ridge—the park to be adorned by memorial tablets and statues of the great captains to both sides of the conflict. In these circumstances it is a legitimate historical speculation as to whether Lee would have ever had to surrender, as to whether the Confederacy might not have at least temporarily succeeded in winning its independence had its administration, under Davis, been able as that of the Union under Lincoln.

At a superficial glance it may be safe to say that with the inequality of numbers and resources the South would have been ultimately beaten in any event, but there is much to be said against this conclusion. The South was not fighting for the invasion and conquest of the North; its simple purpose was to repel invasion and defy conquest, and this we think it might have done long enough to have wearied the North into a peace, had the administration of the South under Davis been as wise and statesmanlike as that of Lincoln. The superficial superiority of the North could be seen by an ordinary eye, but to the vision of superior military minds of men, like Grant and Sherman, in the beginning it looked like a very doubtful and desperate contest. Admiral Porter never believed in our success even after Vicksburg. He was no faint-hearted fighter, but until our armies captured Atlanta in September, 1864, he declares he did not see our way clear to victory.

In the first place, the defensive position of the South gave them the shorter line, so that with inferior numbers they could reinforce the West from the East, and vice versa, more rapidly than we could; they were familiar with the field of operations; they were better horsemen and more skilled in the use of arms than the men of the North; they were absolutely united, while a million of Northern voters were absolutely hostile and wished the government's defeat, and at least another million gave it the half-hearted, carping, critical, obstructive allegiance represented by Seymour of New York. The slaves of the South were as a rule faithful, and were a source of strength rather than weakness, since they maintained agriculture behind the army and did an enormous amount of valuable military labor in building the earthworks of the enemy. In proportion to its white population, the South, by its conscription secured a larger number of good soldiers of fighting stock than the North. The first 600,000 men obtained by Lincoln before drafts and bounties were resorted to, were doubtless at least equal man for man to the troops of the South in courage, endurance, energy and high-souled soldiership; but when the Peninsula, Pope's campaign, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Chancellorsville had weeded out largely the tallest and foremost, the army of the Potomac was not equal man for man to Lee's army, because Lee's gaps were filled, not by foreigners nor bounty bidders and jumpers, but from a native American stock that, however reluctant to be conscripted, however illiterate it might be, was, by training and social habit, a brave fighting race, accustomed to the use of arms.

At the West our armies from the start were more successful, and they never suffered the dreadful losses, or fought the barren battles, ending in defeat and depressing retreat, that robbed the country of the flower of the once splendid Army of the Potomac. The Union armies at the West therefore maintained the excellent quality of stock better from first to last than did the armies of the East, and doubtless included a larger proportion of men who were accustomed to ride and shoot fairly well. Any veteran who remembers the splendid mental and physical quality of the Army of the Potomac, that it maintained up to Gettysburg, and contrasts it with its quality after its gaps had been filled in 1863 by drafted men, substitutes, etc., knows that the sternest discipline became necessary to secure results that once could have been trusted to the enthusiasm and superior mettle of the soldiers. The soldiers who followed McClellan, Burnside and Hooker were the flower of the North. Had some man of Sheridan's or Grant's energy and courage and military common sense directed the Army of the Potomac from April, 1862, the rebellion would have ended in the next May, but all this fine military order, patriotic spirit and intelligence were wasted in the hands of men who, whatever their scholarship might be, either lacked moral courage or self-confidence. It is perfectly clear to-day that McClellan, Hooker, and even Meade were afraid of Lee, and poor Burnside was afraid of himself. Marshal Marmont once said that a great leader needed a union of intelligence and courage, but if either should be in excess [illegible]. Moral courage, [illegible] pugnacity, were wanting at the head of the Army of the Potomac until Grant took command, and then with the mere pluck [illegible] soul and spirit he hammered his way to victory.

And yet had the Davis administration been equal to that of Lincoln in breadth of view and sagacity the Confederacy would have worried the country into a peace; for, bad as our blunders were under McClellan, Pope, Burnside, and Hooker, the mistakes of the enemy, through Davis's incapacity, were far more serious. At the outset of war Baltimore and Washington might have been seized. Around Fort Sumter lay 8000 excellent troops, when no more were needed than to man the batteries. Before Sumter fell a half a dozen brave educated southern officers could have been sent to Baltimore and Washington, then rebellious in sentiment, prepared their friends for action, and if 5000 of those 8000 men had taken the cars for the North Washington and Baltimore must have fallen and been entirely cut off from assistance; for though Virginia did not formally secede until April 21st she would have offered no resistance to the capture of the national capital by South Carolina. The failure of the South was due chiefly to Davis, to whose utter incompetency for his position we have the testimony of Joe Johnston, Beauregard and Longstreet. Davis's military pets were his classmate Sidney Johnston, Pemberton and Bragg. He kept Johnston in command after his incompetency had been demonstrated by his fearful defeat at Fort Donelson. The 15,000 prisoners lost were the smallest part of the disaster. The keystone of the arch of his military line of defense was smashed and Kentucky and Tennessee were evacuated, all because Johnston had not resolution enough to take Beauregard's counsel, and fling 27,000 men on Grant's 15,000 [illegible]hen he moved on Donelson. Fortunately for the Confederacy Johnston died at [illegible]h, or Lee never would have been given a [illegible] by Davis to raise his head. In June, 1862, [illegible]uston begged Davis to hurl the united armies of Bragg, Van Dorn and Price, 67,000 strong, on Grant, who only had 42,000; but Davis refused and sent Bragg on a wild goose chase into Kentucky, via Chattanooga, leaving Buell the shorter line to stop him. Bragg was driven out of Kentucky, and beaten at Stone river. His corps commanders and division generals signed a request that he be relieved because he had not the confidence of his troops. Davis refused, for Bragg was his old time political and personal friend, like Sidney Johnston. In December, 1862, Joe Johnston urged Davis to transfer the idle army of Holmes, 50,000 strong, to Vicksburg, where Pemberton had 35,000. Davis refused, but stupidly weakened Bragg to insufficiently reinforce Pemberton. Rosecrans assaulted Bragg, weakened by the detachment of 10,000 men, and forced him to retreat after losing one-third of his army. A second time Johnston urged the transfer of 20,000 men from Arkansas to Vicksburg, but Davis was deaf to the appeal. Had Johnston's advice been taken (in June, 1862,) Bragg would have struck Grant's 42,000 with 67,000, and Pemberton would have struck Grant's 45,000 with 85,000, and whether beaten or victorious Vicksburg could not have fallen in July, 1863. Davis kept Pemberton, another pet of his, in command of the vital point of Vicksburg, until he lost both Vicksburg and his army by disobedience of orders. Then by keeping Bragg in command he lost all the fruits of Chickamauga by the defeat of Chattanooga, and by removing Joe Johnston and substituting Hood, handicapped by orders, to assume the offensive, Davis threw away all the fruits of Johnston's skill in foiling Sherman, and in spite of the remonstrance and warning of Beauregard, made Hood batter out the brains of his army in the insane Nashville campaign.

All the golden opportunities that were lost were lost through the interference of Davis; all the irreparable disasters like Donelson, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Nashville were directly the result of his peremptory orders. Lee had been almost uniformly successful at the East. Had the Confederate congress summoned Lee, Joe Johnston or Beauregard to the supreme command of the armies of the Confederacy in March, 1864, there is little reason to doubt that the war might have been prolonged another year despite the disasters of Vicksburg and Chattanooga forced upon it by Davis. With administrative wisdom equal to Lincoln's, Jeff Davis could have wearied the North into peace; not permanent of course, for we should have drifted together ultimately, but it is fair indictment of Davis's incompetency that Joe Johnston, Beauregard and Longstreet hold him responsible for the disasters that forced surrender.

### ANOTHER YACHT CONTEST.

The owner of the Mayflower, Gen. Paine, has decided to build a new steel center board yacht to defend the America's cup, which has been challenged by the new Scotch cutter Thistle. The race will come off either the first or second week of October, when there will be plenty of wind for the English boat. The dimensions of the Thistle are quoted as being 98 feet over all, 80 feet on the water line, 20 feet 3 inches and 1-10th an inch of beam, and a depth of 14 feet 1-10 inch. She has about five feet more on the water than the Mayflower and would be able to carry as much sail as the Puritan, while, over a forty-mile course, she would be compelled to allow the Puritan about seven minutes in time.

The English cutter Genesta was larger than the Puritan, but did not have so much sail spread or driving power. The Galatea held the same position in regard to the Mayflower, and what the English cutters had in length the Puritan and Mayflower made up in sail area. The Thistle has five feet more beam than the Galatea and can carry comfortably as much sail as the Mayflower. The sporting authorities in the East consider, as against any American yacht now afloat, the result is in great doubt, with the chances, if anything, rather in favor of the English yacht, and it is probably due to this conviction that Gen. Paine is building a new vessel. Here is a table of comparisons of the dimensions of the best American sloop yachts with the English cutters Galatea, Genesta and Thistle:

| Name. | Water Line Length. ft. in. | Beam. ft. in. | Depth ft. in. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 82 01 | 23 2 | 8 7 |
| Galatea | 86 10 | 15 0 | 13 6 |
| Genesta | 81 07½ | 16 0 | 13 0 |
| Mayflower | 85 01 | 23 6½ | 10 6 |
| Priscilla | 81 07 | 22 4 | 8 7 |
| Puritan | 80 00 | 22 7 | 8 5 |
| Thistle | 90 00 | 20 3-10 | 14 1-10 |

The issue of the third ocean yacht race, in which the Coronet beat the Dauntless, in going from Sandy Hook to the coast of Ireland in fourteen days, nineteen hours and thirty-seven minutes, recalls the fact that the first of the ocean races, sailed in 1866, was won by the Henrietta in thirteen days, twenty-one hours and fifty-five minutes. In the next race the Dauntless was beaten by the English yacht Cambria by one hour and seventeen minutes. The triumph of the Coronet over the Dauntless shows that our yachts are gaining in speed. Capt. Coffin, in his history of American yachting, speaking of fast schooners, says: "At first they only had a little stump of a bowsprit and a short main-topmast—more a flagstaff than anything else—on which was hoisted a sort of square topsail with a yard on it sent up from the deck flying. The modern gaff topsail, now in universal use on fore and aft vessels, was not introduced until some years after the organization of the New York yacht club."

### CERTAINLY AN ERROR.

Logan's book, it is advertised, will severely denounce West Point and its "military lobby," so called. Frank Wilkeson, in his recently published "Recollections of a Private," declares that "the disasters of the war were due to two causes: (1) The calling for volunteers, instead of enforcing the draft at the outset; (2) the placing of West Point graduates in command of troops." Of course every intelligent man knows that a draft in 1861 was a political impossibility, and it was not needed, for up to 1863 volunteering filled up the ranks with a far finer class of soldiers than a draft could possibly have furnished, even if no substitutes or commutation money had been accepted, because the volunteers of 1861 and 1862 were for the most part the best blood, the high souled men, who went in obedience to the first impulse of patriotic duty and manly citizenship. So far as West Point is concerned, the experience of the war vindicates it on both sides. The great captains of the war were, with but very few exceptions, graduates of West Point. Grant thinks that Logan and Blair were equal to high commands; that Gens. Crocker and John E. Smith were as good division commanders on the field of battle as he ever saw, and Sherman compliments Gen. Cox as a fine soldier.

In the Army of the Potomac Barlow, John R. Brooke, Beaver, Stannard, Chamberlain, Miles, Thomas A. Smythe, Lowell and Birney were volunteer officers of superior ability. In the Confederate armies Pat Cleburne and Mahone were the most brilliant men who were not children of West Point, but these names are so few that there is no resisting the conclusion that the record of West Point on both sides during the war is a sufficient answer to Logan and Wilkeson.

H. W.

### CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS.

Men who read have always known that intemperance was as old as the authentic history of humanity. Homer, Aristophanes, Plato, the Hebrew scriptures, Terence, Horace, Juvenal, Tacitus, Petronius and Martial are full of references to it. The primitive savage, whether within the Arctic circle or under the tropics, gets full on alcohol, of his own manufacture. Except in the American Indian the white man has seldom found the barbarian out of "firewater;" but now comes a German professor who has succeeded in tracing the origin of beer to the land of the pyramids, and quotes an ancient papyrus as revealing the wrath of an Egyptian father, because his son guzzled beer. The professor maintains that from Egypt the art of manufacturing "liquid bread" was introduced into Ethiopia and the heart of Africa. The Roman empire declined because, among other things, it despised beer and was beguiled by stronger, but less wholesome fluids. The Northern races overran Italy, according to the same authority, because they had learned to live on bread and beer. We may be permitted to remark in passing, that the amount of "liquid bread," or beer, consumed by the American people for the year ending June 30, 1886 according to the internal revenue statistics, was 20,710,932 barrels, an increase of 1,521,989 barrels over the preceding year. Allowing forty gallons to a barrel, this gives 828,437,320 gallons as the quantity of fermented liquors of domestic manufacture consumed last year by the people of the United States. On the basis of 60,000,000 of population this gives a per capita consumption of thirteen gallons and three quarts, with nearly 14,000,000 quarts to distribute in glasses. Assuming that these liquors were consumed by one-half the population would give to each individual consumer over twenty-seven gallons.

### CHARACTERISTIC CHEEK.

Though Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, declares that the interstate commerce commission has not the shadow of a right to suspend the operation of the fourth section of the act as it has done, it may be confidently believed that it has such right. Judge Cooley, chairman of the commission, has a reputation as a jurist second to no man in America. His text books on law are cited as authority in every court, and when Mitchell questions the soundness of his judgment on legal matters he acts as presumptuously as he did when he set up his opinion in the senate against Thurman's bill to bring the Pacific railroads to book. Mitchell made a two days' speech against the Thurman bill, predicting it would be held invalid by the supreme court. Thurman treated the speech with contempt, never deigning a word of answer, and the supreme court pronounced the bill valid. Judge Cooley likewise wouldn't regard Mitchell worth an answer, no matter what he might say.

### PRESS PITH.

The car stove to the barbed wire fence: "Come, brother, we must go."—Philadelphia Times.

Since Tennyson has been raised to the peerage, his pipe is the only thing about him that appears to be of common clay.—Lowell Citizen.

City nephew—"Well, what do you think of New York?" Country uncle—"Waal, it's a pretty big place, but 'tain't much of a place fur pastur."—Harper's Bazar.

You will learn, my son, and not have to live long to find it out, either—that the "prominent citizen" does not reach the height of his popularity until after he is dead.—St. Albans Messenger.

Among the Romans the gift of a ring was the badge of liberation from slavery. Married women are the best judges as to whether it be so among the moderns.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

A Duluth man had his eyes straightened recently by the faith-cure. He is the only man in the town now who doesn't see 50,000 population for the place within the next six months.—Chicago Tribune.

A mountain range in Central Asia has been named for the Russian adventurer, Gen. Prjevalsky, who discovered it. If the children of the future have got to study geography, Russians must be prohibited from discovering anything.—Burlington Free Press.

Amateur actor (to professional)—Have you ever been injured in any railroad accident while travelling about the country, Mr. Ham? Professional—I had a leg broken once, on my way from Chicago to New York. Amateur—How did it happen? Professional—Trying to get out of the way of a train.—New York Sun.

"Why is it," asked the new teacher, who is not a prohibitionist, "that we do not see so many drunken men in Europe as we do here in America?" And the smart, bad boy spoke up from his accustomed place at the foot of the class, "Because we don't stay in Europe so much as we do in America."—Burdette.

"Give an example of an immovable obstacle," said the teacher. And the smart bad boy at the foot of the class suggested three girls on the sidewalk. The teacher, who usually had to walk in the middle of the street herself, sent him right up to the head of the class and told him to stay there for a week.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"Yes," said Mrs. de Hobson, "Clara had an excellent opportunity to visit Europe last year in company with some friends; but I couldn't bear the idea of having the ocean between us." "It seems a pity, Mrs. Hobson," responded the caller; "a European trip does give such tone to a society young lady." "I know it does. To those moving in the high circles that we do it is almost a necessity. I s'pose," concluded Mrs. de Hobson, half regretfully, "that I should have let her went."—Puck.

**APRIL STYLES of the Celebrated Butterick Patterns at Wass' Hair Store, 88 Yamhill st.** 30¶

**M. BENO & CO., Grocers.** Removed to Second and Salmon Streets.

**E. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers,** LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON St.

## NEW TO-DAY.

NERVOUS DISEASES A SPECIALTY. DR. FORDEN, Room 9, 1st National Bank.

A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE WISHES TO GO out sewing by the day. Apply at Room 23, Multnomah block. 1°

SITUATION WANTED IN A STORE; AGED 15 years; some experience. Address G. C. BACON, Oregon City, Or. 10a2

THERE IS NO MISTAKING THE FACT THAT they do it well at the New York Restaurant. References, travelers.

RECEIVED A TELEGRAM TO-DAY THAT A second shipment of [illegible] Paris Pattern Wraps have been shipped. H. B. LITT. 2a2dt

FOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER and urethra, consult Dr. FORDEN, Rooms 8 and 9, First National Bank. Analysis of urine.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PARTLY FURnished housekeeping rooms; locality west of 4th st. preferred. Address C. B., care Oregonian. 10a2

CONSULTATION FREE—DOCTOR FORDEN treats all chronic diseases of men and women. Rooms 8 and 9, First National Bank, Portland.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND LABORERS for R. R. work; parties leave April 11th and 13th. KINCAID & CO., 125 First st.

DECORATIVE AND PLAIN paper hanging, [illegible] and [illegible], by Geiger & Beck, 49 Ash st.

WALLPAPER NEW DESIGNS direct from Eastern factory. Schofield & Morgan, 87 Washington st.

$550—CHOICE LOTS IN ELIZABETH I. S. high. Addition, near the river. H. D. McGUIRE, Sole Agent (over bank), East Portland.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, Piano and other goods. All cases made. UNION TRANSFER & S. CO., 14 Ash st.

STORE FIXTURES AT [illegible] LEWIS' SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, [illegible]

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS; almost new; horse guaranteed perfectly sound and gentle; a rare opportunity for a lady. Inquire of GODFREY & FRAZER.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST HOUSES IN THE city, with lovely grounds surrounding it, will receive a few boarders. Address G. I. N., care Oregonian, giving name and references.

RUPTURE CURED—NO SURGERY; Work every day. Cures guaranteed. Call on or address FORDEN & LUTHER, Room 9, First National Bank Building, Portland, Or.

A LIFE-SIZE BROMIDE PRINT AND ONE DOZ. Cab. Photos for $10 at my studio, 141 First st. [illegible] by appointment only; see my specimens. S. B. GRAHAM, Photographer.

WHY PAY RENT WHEN YOU CAN BUY A choice residence lot in Sellwood for $150 to $500, on $10 monthly installments? No interest on deferred payments. For particulars apply to F. C. GOODIN, 114 First st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR TRADE—CITY property for ten acres of land in the vicinity of Mount Tabor, either north or south, and not more than 2½ miles from Stark st. ferry. Address G W R, care Oregonian. 10a2

TWO GENTLEMEN WHO ARE FOND OF EXercise can secure a nice, comfortable home in a private family about one mile from First and Washington sts.; terms, $30 each. Address, with full name and reference, Country, care Oregonian. 10a2

LOST—SATURDAY MORNING—A SMALL MEMorandum book, containing certificate of deposit with Portland Savings Bank and note of $110. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Portland Savings Bank, Second and Washington sts. 10a2

TO LET—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, LARGE LOT, gas, bath and all modern conveniences, $25.
Nice 8 room house, large garden, all modern conveniences, in perfect order; rent $40.
Large double house, suitable for a first-class boarding house; centrally located. Apply to
10a3 BOYD & ARNOLD, 102 First st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—CONSULT DR. DE FREYE, late Profes. Surg., S. F., Cal. (Paris, Berlin, Vienna). Specialties: All chronic diseases, stomach, kidneys, bladder, etc. Nervous debility, microscop. analysis. Consultation free in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. 224½ First st., cor. Salmon.

FLOURING MILLS—A PRACTICAL MILLER wishes to rent, with privilege of buying, a custom mill, with a good trade, in Oregon or Washington; or would accept position as miller where an energetic worker is desired who can hold and gain trade. Address, giving description, Wide Awake, box 499, Portland, Oregon. 10a3

**Novelties in Dress Trimmings, Fine Jerseys, in evening shades, Kid Gloves, etc., at D. PORTER & CO'S.**

**FOR SALE—In Stephens Addition, Ninth and W streets, East Portland, fine lots for $300 each. THOMPSON & RIGGEN, 49 Stark st.** 7a3*

DIVIDEND NO. 139.
THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend of one dollar ($1) per share upon its capital stock on April 11th, 1887. The Oregon stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of this company, southeast corner of First and Stark streets, Portland, Or.
10a3* D. B. BUSH, Manager of Oregon Branch.

NEW TO-DAY.

—AT—

[illegible]'S

This Week.

100 Pieces
SWISS EMBROIDERY,
from 5c per yard up.

Two Cases of
CHILDREN'S SCHOOL DRESSES,
Neat new and cheap, $1 00 and upwards.

Five Dozen
LADIES' TAILOR-MADE JERSEYS,
At 3 50. The above are well worth $5 00.

Fifty Dozen
GENTS' CASSIMERE PANTS,
$3 50 per pair.

[illegible]

[illegible]

By the Experience and Testimony of

Leading Business and Professional Men.

FIRST—That owing to its location, which gives it high interest rates, and to its management, which is purely mutual, giving all profits to the insured,

THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
(not for the stockholder, as it has none)
FOR THE POLICY-HOLDER
—IS THE—
Northwestern Mutual.

SECOND—That THE BEST POLICY ever issued by any company is the Northwestern's Semi-Tontine Return Premium Policy. It is, practically, an Endowment policy at ordinary Life rate of premium; is Non-Forfeiting; and, at a small extra cost, secures in event of death during the Semi-Tontine Term, the Repayment of All Premiums Paid, besides the face of the Policy—a guarantee of

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT DIVIDEND

if the insured does not live to get personal benefit of the Cash and other Options at the end of the Dividend accumulation period.

The NORTHWESTERN furnishes the very best of security (none better), and, as it has done for fifteen years, earns and pays to its members larger dividends than are paid by any other company. This insures unequaled results on its Semi-Tontine Policies, which are pronounced by competent judges "The Perfection of Life Insurance."

Full details of cost, conditions, etc., and actual results already attained, and comparisons of personal experiences in the leading companies, furnished by

FRANCIS & REED, Gen. Agents,
No. 9 Stark st., Portland, Or.

[illegible]

Room 15, First National Bank Bldg.

Detective work of all descriptions and Divorces handled.

M. H. BELL, Supt.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND CONCERT!

—TO BE GIVEN BY THE—

DODSWORTH BAND.

Under the Leadership of R. W. HOYT, for benefit of the uniform fund,

FRIDAY EV'G, APRIL 22d,

Assisted by the following known talent: Miss Eva Wallace, Prof. A. Thibaux, Mr. F. M. Gilmore, Mr. Wm. Bermore, Prof. J. M. Coomer of Salem and many others. Admission, 50c. Reserved seats may be had Tuesday, April 19th, at Streiblg & Laue's drug store, corner First and Washington sts.

A FIRST-CLASS

LAWN MOWER

FOR $10 00.

We offer the Celebrated Philadelphia Lawn Mowers, 14 and 16-inch cut, at lower prices than ever before, and the Buckeye Junior Lawn Mowers, easy running, clean cutting and durable, first-class in every respect, at the following prices, delivered in any part of the city:

12-inch cut, for ........ $10 00
14-inch cut, for ........ [illegible]
16-inch cut, for ........ [illegible]

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

General Agents for the Buckeye Pumps, Wind Engines and Lawn Mowers.

Corner Front, First and Ash Streets.

NEW TO-DAY!

Ex Ship "Cockermouth," from Liverpool,

Cargo now discharging at Greenwich Dock,

The undersigned offer the following to the Trade at

IMPORTING RATES:

[illegible]

COBBITT & MACLEAY.

NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!

Commencing Tuesday, April 12th,

A CARNIVAL OF LAUGHTER.

THE POPULAR COMEDY ARTISTS.

Mr. & Mrs. GEO. S. KNIGHT

In the following Repertoire:

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, April 12, 14, 16,

"Over the Garden Wall"

THE FUNNIEST PLAY OF ALL.

Wednesday, April 13th,

OTTO, a German.

Friday Ev'g, Saturday Matinee, April 15, 16,

RUDOLPH,

Baron Von Hollenstein.

Bright Music! Beautiful Dances! Elaborate Costumes! Wonderful Scenic Effects!

Supported by A JOLLY COMPANY OF FUNNY PEOPLE.

Reserved seats now on sale at Prentice's.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, HAVING sold their water works to the city, now propose to sell their real estate, consisting of about 200 acres of land almost wholly within the city limits. This property must be sold, as the Water Company propose to dissolve the corporation and close business. For full particulars, inquire of ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD, Real Estate Dealers, 102½ First st.

ON MONDAY, APRIL [illegible]

AT NINE O'CLOCK.

SPECIAL SALE OF

1400 Yards

Summer Silks!

49 Cts. a Yard,

Regular Price 90 Cents.

In order to supply as many of our patrons as possible [illegible] this Limited Quantity, we have decided to sell each purchaser

ONE DRESS PATTERN [illegible]

Lipman [illegible] Co.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 15th, 1887.

Farewell Benefit to Wilder Pease

THE MIKADO

—BY THE—

PORTLAND AMATEURS

Grand Chorus! : : : Full Orchestra!

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. EDWARD CONINGHAM.

POPULAR PRICES!

Reserved Seats 75c; Admission 50c; Gallery 25c. Box Sheet at McKercher & Thompson's TO-MORROW, MONDAY, April 11th at 8:30 A. M.

PUBLIC INVITED.

*Our Foreign Importations in Dress Goods for this season being complete, we invite all lovers of graceful dress materials to our magnificent stock. A visit to our place will leave no doubt, if doubt exist, as to styles being the latest, and prices as usual the lowest.*

*Woolen Fabrics range from 5c per yard upwards. Fifteen hundred pieces to select from.*

*In Wash Goods we have an extensive variety by the yard and in Combination Suits. Handsome embroidered Suits $1 50 and upwards.*

SILKS! SILKS!

*In this department we recognize no competition, our prices at all times being lower than those quoted by Eastern houses for the exact quality and brand.*

*We will sell you a Black Gros Grain, warranted all Silk, for 75c; a Cashmere Silk for $1 00. Our TRICOT PEKIN, all silk, for 85c, is a marvel for finish.*

*We insist in stating that our prices cannot be duplicated in a legitimate way for the same goods by any house on the coast.*

*Samples of all goods for comparison on application.*

McALLEN & McDONNELL,

*165 Third st., Portland, Or.*

MOUNT TABOR—The grandest sites in that most favored of all Portland's suburbs are in Belmont Park, its central part. Nature has done all it can—Art is coming to its aid. A year hence the drive to "Point Observation," the highest point on Mount Tabor, in Belmont Park, will be the pride and boast of people in Portland as well as those on the east side. Only seventeen tracts remain unsold. Prices range from $500 to $600 per acre, and of these refusal of five has been granted within this week. J. FRED CLARK & CO.,
5a3 15 Stark st., Sole Agents.

SHIP WM. H. STARBUCK,

REED, Master,

From New York, is now discharging cargo at Flanders' wharf, foot of B st. Consignees of freight will please call at this office, present bill of lading, pay freight and receive orders for their goods. All goods remaining on wharf at five o'clock P. M. of each day's discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignee. SUTTON & BEBEE, Agents,
Portland, Or., April 6, 1887. 16 North Front st.

DR. NEWCASTLE DENTIST, EAST [illegible] 137 1st

OPEN FACE

"14 K," Gold Filled, Eleven Jeweled, Dust Tight

AMERICAN WATCH,

$18.00

This Watch sent to any address free of charge on receipt of the money. WARRANTED FOR

20 YEARS.

Send in your orders early, as only a limited number will be sold at this price. This Watch is sold by all jewelers for Thirty Dollars.

We are now selling everything in the jewelry line at very low prices. [illegible] make anything to order. [illegible] monds. Watch Repairing [illegible] taken in exchange. [illegible]

NEW YORK JEWELRY [illegible]

107 First St.,

PORTLAND, OR.

EUGENE D. WHITE

N. W. cor. First and Alder, Portland [illegible]

GEN'L REAL ESTATE AGENT

[illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.

[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.

[illegible]

$250,000

TO LOAN [illegible]

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

NOTARY PUBLIC.

EAST PORTLAND BRANCH.

[illegible] of Fourth st. [illegible] and K.

DR. A. L. NICHOL[illegible] 175 Washington [illegible]

APRIL 11th,
O'CLOCK.
SALE OF S
Yards
Silks!
a Yard,
90 Cents.
our patrons as possible out of
decided to sell each purchaser
PATTERN ONLY
S. Lipman & Co.

RA HOUSE!
APRIL 15th, 1887.
to Wilder Pease,
KADO!
THE—
AMATEURS!
: Full Orchestra!
MR. EDWARD COOKINGHAM.
PRICES!
50c; Gallery 25c. Box Sheet at
MORROW, MONDAY, April 11th,

OPEN FACE
"14 K," Gold Filled, Eleven Jeweled, Dust Tight
AMERICAN WATCH,
$18.00
This Watch sent to any address free of charge on receipt of the money. WARRANTED FOR
20 YEARS.
Send in your orders early, as only a limited number will be sold at this price.
This Watch is sold by all jewelers for Thirty Dollars.
We are now selling everything in the Jewelry line at very low prices. We are prepared to make anything to order. Resetting of Diamonds. Watch Repairing. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. Country orders solicited.
NEW YORK JEWELRY CO.
107 First St.,
PORTLAND, OR.

EUGENE D. WHITE,
N. W. cor. First and Alder, Portland, Or.
Rooms B, C and D,
GEN'L REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Property Bought and Sold on Commission.
Rents Collected.
Taxes Paid for Non-Residents.
CHOICE Bargains in East PORTLAND Residence
And City Properties.
RARE Bargains in East Portland and Albina Property.
FIRE INSURANCE.
GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., of London.
Capital Paid up in gold, $5,000,000.
OAKLAND HOME FIRE, of Oakland, Cal.
$100,000 Deposited in Salem for security of Oregon Policy Holders.
MONEY TO LOAN,
From $25 to $10,000, one month to three years, on approved personal collateral or real estate.
$250,000
TO LOAN, in sums to suit, on approved security. 8 per cent.
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
for all the States and Territories.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
EAST PORTLAND BRANCH,
West Side of Fourth st.,
between J and K.

DR. A. L. NICKLIN,
174 Washington st.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1887.

## SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, April 9, 8:43 P. M.

| Time of obs. | Height of Bar. | Change in last 24 hours | Ther. | Wind direction | Rain fall in inches | State of weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | —01 | 45 | NW | .22 | Cloudy |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | —02 | 43 | S | .05 | Lt rn |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 12 | 43 | W | .27 | Cloudy |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | —60 | 51 | N | .09 | Cloudy |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | —42 | 47 | NE | .09 | Cloudy |

### OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

[illegible] to arrive over the Northern Pacific: Lee Goetschius, J. R. Mason, C. G. [illegible] wife, E. M. Wilson, A. S. Friend, [illegible] Russell, Wm. Newman, J. A. Mc[illegible] fifty immigrants.

[illegible] to arrive over Short Line: [illegible] Chas. W. James, Frank Cang[illegible] George B. Thomas and forty-nine immigrants.

### CHURCH NOTICES.

[illegible] services in St. Francis Catholic church, [illegible] and Episcopal, East Portland. Special [illegible] and literary programme.

[illegible] Street M. E. church, corner of Hood [illegible] streets—Sunday school at 3 P. M. [illegible] at 7:30 P. M. Free seats.

[illegible] Spiritual Society of Portland meets at [illegible] hall, Second and Salmon, at 11 A. M. [illegible] Usual exercises. All invited. Seats free.

[illegible] meeting will be held in the Plymouth church, corner of Fourteenth and E [illegible] Sunday 3 P. M., by Hjalmar Anderson, [illegible].

First Presbyterian church, corner of Washington and Third streets.—Sunday school at [illegible] Morning service at 11; evening service [illegible]. Preaching by Rev. R. B. Dillworth.

First Christian church, corner of Columbia and East Park streets.—Preaching by Elder R. [illegible]. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30. All are cordially invited.

[illegible] Congregational church, corner E and Seventh streets. Rev. G. H. Atkinson, [illegible] will preach at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. All are invited.

Bethel church, corner Third and D streets. [illegible] services. The Rev. R. Gilpin, chaplain, will preach every Sabbath morning at [illegible] and evening at 7:30. Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7:30. All are affectionately invited.

Trinity church, corner of Sixth and Oak streets. Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Holy communion at 7:30 A. M. Children's service at 10 A. M. Full services and holy communion at 11 A. M. Evening service at 7:30 P. M.

Y. M. C. A., corner of First and Salmon. Young men's Bible class from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon an address will be given by Rev. Daniel Staver. Subject, "The Nature and Consequence of Sin." Young men cordially invited.

[illegible] evangelistic services next week [illegible] Taylor street M. E. church Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Rev. [illegible] will preach Tuesday evening. [illegible] W. B. Stevenson Wednesday evening and [illegible] W. Caswell Friday evening.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel church, E street between Ninth and Tenth, Rev. John W. Skans, pastor.—Services Sunday at [illegible] 7:30 P. M. and on Thursday at 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Tuesday prayer meeting at 7:45 P. M. All welcome.

Unitarian church—Corner Yamhill and Seventh streets. T. L. Eliot, minister. Full Easter service. Service of baptism at 10 A. M. Communion service and admission of members [illegible]. The evening service is omitted. Services South Portland chapel at 7:30 P. M.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel church, E street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, Rev. John W. Skans, pastor.—Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., and on Thursday 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Tuesday prayer meeting at 7:45 P. M. All are welcome.

St. Stephen's Episcopal chapel, corner of Thirteenth and Jefferson streets.—Divine service will be held in the chapel on Easter Day at 7 A. M. morning prayer with celebration; at 11, [illegible] celebration, and at 4 o'clock, evening prayer. Children's service and Sunday school. All seats free.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Sixth and Montgomery streets—Wm. R. Stevenson. Services at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. Subject of morning sermon, "Some Cheering Certainties Belonging to the Proof of Christ's Resurrection." A cordial invitation to the public. No evening service.

Hall Street M. E. church, corner of Hall and Fifth streets—Class meeting at 10 A. M. Easter sermon by Rev. H. K. Hines, D. D., at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Preaching by [illegible] at 7:30 P. M. Tuesday, 7:30 P. M., Sunday school prayer meeting. Thursday, 7:30 P. M., general prayer meeting. Free seats to strangers.

Grace M. E. church, corner Taylor and Fourth streets, Rev. E. W. Caswell, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor. Morning subject, "The Christian's Hope." At 7:30 P. M. a Easter missionary service will be given by the Sunday school. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Prayer service Thursday evening at 7:30; seats free; ushers in attendance.

Taylor-street Methodist church—Public preaching this morning by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Alderson, at 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 12:15, immediately following public services in the morning. Young people's praise meeting at 6:30 P. M. Interesting Easter services will be held this evening at 7:30 by the Sunday school in the auditorium of the church. A cordial invitation is extended to all the services of the church.

Calvary Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth and Clay streets—Pastor, Rev. Warren H. Landon, residence 231 Tenth street. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 12:30 o'clock, immediately after the morning service. Prayer and praise service, conducted by the Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to these services.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

[illegible] church, corner of G and Tenth streets—Earl R. Boyd. Morning and evening services at the usual hour.

St. Francis church, I and Eleventh streets—Services at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at [illegible] P. M. Afternoon service at 3.

First Evangelical Church—Preaching services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., February 29th. In the absence of the pastor, C. C. Poling will preach.

First Christian church, at the hall on J street, between Fourth and Fifth. Preaching Sunday at the usual hours, morning and evening, by Elder W. H. Warren.

The East Portland Spiritual and Literary society hold meetings at their rooms, corner of Fourth and G streets, every Sunday at 3 P. M. Lecture. Seats free.

St. David's Episcopal church, Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector—Regular services at 11 o'clock A. M., and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, Easter [illegible] Sunday school meets at 9:15 A. M.

[illegible] chapel—Rev. D. O. Ghormley will preach at 4 on Sabbath, March 20th. Sabbath school at 2:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Strangers welcome.

Methodist Episcopal church, corner I and Seventh streets, Rev. I. D. Driver, pastor—Regular services will be held at 11 A. M., and Easter services at 7 P. M. Sabbath school meets at [illegible] o'clock. All are welcome.

First Baptist church, corner G and Seventh streets—Rev. G. J. Burchett will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., as usual. Sabbath school meets at 12:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

First Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and J streets, Rev. D. O. Ghormley, pastor—Divine services on Sabbath, at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Young people's meeting Sabbath evening at 6 o'clock. Strangers are invited.

### BUSINESS ITEMS.

Call at Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, 167 Third street, to examine the latest improved "Domestic," the marvel of perfection and beauty.

Cure for the Deaf.—Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums perfectly restore the hearing, and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable and always in position. All conversation and even whispers, heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book of testimonials free. F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N. Y.

PROVIDE YOUR

wife and children with proper shoes such as will give them comfort while wearing them. In these times the Portland Boot and Shoe Store, 45 Washington street, can accommodate you. Gentlemen can also find the best boots and shoes at this house, and dollars can be saved in purchasing.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES repainted, retrimmed and thoroughly renovated in the best manner and at the lowest prices for first-class work, at the Portland Mfg Co., Twenty-second and T sts.

[illegible] Blood Purifier cures constipation and

## IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

Just before the hour of going to press a telephone message brings news of the death of Judge William Strong, at the residence of his son Thomas. He has been very sick for several weeks but it has not been thought that he was in any immediate danger.

License to wed was issued yesterday to Henry Muller and Barbara Reinhart.

Ladies' hats pressed at the Pacific Straw Works, 224 Third street, opposite court house.

Mr. J. F. McClelland, chief clerk at the Merchant hotel in this city, has resigned to accept a position as manager of a new hotel at Great Falls, Montana.

A great many people passed over the Morrison-street bridge yesterday, but owing to delay in the completion of the work, caused by the weather, there was no formal opening.

An important executive meeting of the W. C. T. U. and Industrial exchange will be held at W. C. T. U. hall on Monday at 2:30 P. M., in order that plans may be perfected for the opening of the exchange.

The contract for supplying the government offices here with wood and coal has been awarded to the Union Fuel Company, who were the lowest bidders. It is probable that in most cases Buceda coal will be taken in the place of wood.

A very handsome specimen of the blue grouse has been added to the collection of birds in the window at H. T. Hudson's gun store. He should put another with it, and then place under them the inscription, "When shall we three meet again?"

The establishment of Charles Hegele & Co. was closed yesterday in consequence of the death of their late traveler, Mr. L. Pike. His papers and books were received yesterday, and found to be correct. Mr. James Friedman goes on the road for the house.

The Military fever has seized the young men of Eugene who have taken the necessary steps to organize a company of the Oregon National Guard. Application has been made to Brigadier-General Shofner, who was expected at Eugene yesterday to organize the company.

Everything is going like clockwork among the amateurs who are preparing to give the "Mikado" for Mr. Pease's benefit Friday night. The box sheet for sale of reserved seats will open on Monday at McKercher & Thompson's at 9 o'clock. Reserved seats, 75 and 50 cents.

There is something the matter with the electric light at the corner of Third and Morrison streets. It has not worked well for some time and last evening a young lady came near being seriously hurt there. There is a great deal of travel in that vicinity and the light should be attended to at once.

Mr. B. H. Farren, of the firm of J. S. Farren & Co., one of the largest oyster and fruit packing houses of the city of Baltimore, Md., accompanied by Mr. J. R. Sayers of the house of C. E. Whitney & Co., San Francisco, arrived in Portland by the State of California on Tuesday last. This is Mr. Farren's first visit to the coast. He expresses his delight with Portland and its surroundings, and leaves for Victoria and the Sound to-day, determined to see all the resources of the great northwest. Both he and Mr. Sayers will return to Portland the latter part of the week for a further stay.

MORRISON STREET BRIDGE.

The lithograph of Morrison street bridge, issued as a supplement to Lewis & Dryden's Railway Guide, is now ready for distribution. Subscribers can get them by calling at their office, corner First and Ash.

SHIPPING NOTES.

ASTORIA, April 9.—Steamer State of California arrived down at 7 A. M., left out at 11:45 A. M., passed out at 1 P. M.; schr Excelsior passed out at 11 A. M.; str Oregon left up at 5:50 P. M. Five P. M., weather cloudy; wind southwest. Br bk Selkirkshire cleared to-day for London.

W. C. T. U. DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. district convention of the First district will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 12 and 13, at the Evangelical hall, corner Second and Mill streets, convening Tuesday at 10 A. M. Delegates coming in from other places will please meet the committee on entertainment at W. C. T. U. hall, on First street, between Jefferson and Columbia.

SUIT FOR WAGES.

In the state circuit court yesterday suit was commenced by Jesse Stevens against George H. Wiser et al. to recover $750 for labor performed, and $50 attorney's fees. Stevens alleges that he worked on a building erected on the east half of block 53, Couch's addition. He asks that a lien be placed upon this building to secure the balance he claims is due him and the costs of the suit.

INSPECTING SHEEP.

Sheep Inspector Nelson, says the McMinnville *Reporter*, returned Thursday from the region below Lafayette, where he had been called to inspect a band of sheep reported to be diseased. A little diligence in the matter of informing Mr. Nelson with respect to the condition of flocks will perhaps in the future prevent smuggling, and prove a benefit to the stomachs of Portland mutton eaters.

THE BALCH CLAIM.

C. W. Burrage, George E. Watkins and William Hobach yesterday filed their report with Judge Stearns in the case of W. B. Walker vs. Louis Goldsmith, et al. for a division of the Balch donation land claim to its claimants. The report gives Louis Goldsmith 130 15-100 acres, Max Goldsmith 50 acres, and L. W. Gilliland, Seneca Smith, W. B. Walker, Anna Hamilton and Emma Dickinson 15 5-100 acres all told. The report is yet to be rejected or approved.

ROW OVER A SAILOR.

In Justice Tuttle's court yesterday afternoon the case of Joseph Kelly vs. Reed & Co. and Owen Lewis, captain of the ship Arica, to recover $70 for shipping a sailor, was tried. Charles H. Hewitt appeared for the plaintiff and Robert L. McKee for the defendants. James Marr, a sailor boarding house keeper, testified that James Turk's men took the sailor, who was shipped by Kelly off of the Arica at Astoria. Justice Tuttle found for the plaintiff for the full amount.

BASE BALL.

Lovers of the national game will be pleased to learn that the season will be formally opened to-day (weather permitting) by a game at The Oaks, between the Portlands and the Willamettes. With the infusion of new blood into all the clubs, and the advent of the new rules, it is expected the season will be the liveliest ever seen here. The opening of the Morrison street bridge will also prove a great convenience to those attending the games, the entrance to The Oaks being but a short walk from the east end of the bridge.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

A little son of Councilman J. J. Holland was very severely injured a day or two since. He was in a barn on his father's premises and a colored man who had been digging in the garden, when he quit work tossed the spade he had been using through a window into the barn, the blade striking the boy on the side of the head and cracking the skull so that the whole top of it became movable. The injury was attended to by Dr. Saylor, and the boy, whose recovery was deemed doubtful, is now doing well and likely to receive no permanent injury from the painful wound he received.

THE STREET RAILWAY CASE.

The case of D. E. Budd against the Multnomah Street Railway Company, and that of D. E. Budd vs. The Multnomah Street Railway Company, W. A. Scoggin and E. J. Jaffery, were argued and submitted before Judge Shattuck yesterday. Budd sues to recover a railroad franchise on Washington street, from First to Eleventh, or $10,000 damages, and also to recover 100 shares of stock of the company. Judge Shattuck held court last night to hear additional testimony in the cases. A decision will be rendered in the near future.

K. OF P. BALL AND EXCURSION.

The uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, are making arrangements for a parade and ball; they also intend to give an excursion to Vancouver in May, while the grand lodge is in session there. The rank is making rapid headway throughout the United States. In California they number in the thousands, having brigade headquarters in San Francisco. In this state there are two divisions. The meeting Friday evening of Willamette division was well attended. The members are becoming very proficient in their drill, and it is proposed to give an exhibition in the silent manual and display movement.

SUIT TO RECOVER MONEY.

Papers in an equity suit were filed in the state circuit court yesterday by Wadhams & Elliott against Mary Glennon and the solicitors company. Wadhams & Elliott complain that April 20th, 1883 they loaned Mrs. Glennon $580 16 on her promissory note, payable in three years, secured by a mortgage on a lot 100x50 at Market and Twelfth streets. Of the amount loaned Mrs. Glennon only paid $95 of the interest, leaving a balance now due of $582 16, which plaintiff seeks to recover. The solicitors company is made a party to the action for the reason that they are said to hold a mortgage on the property, but subordinate to that of plaintiff.

THE MARTIN SETTLEMENT.

Judge Stearns made an order yesterday in the case of Edward Martin vs. Thomas Martin, that the money on hand, some few hundred dollars be distributed and J. A. Taggart the receiver be discharged. This is the old partnership settlement of Edward and Thomas S. Martin. According to the order yesterday the receiver's attorneys are to be paid their fee of $100, and the remainder of the money is to go to D. V. B. Henarie the assignee, who is to pay $75 rent to James Steel and a claim of Thompson DeHart & Co., if it comes in in time.

Taggart, as receiver, asked for $2300 for his services. This the circuit court cut down to $2400 and the supreme court to $1800.

THE DIVORCE MILL.

Minnie M. Thomas was yesterday granted a divorce by Judge Stearns from W. R. Thomas, on the ground of cruel treatment and failure to provide, and awarded the care and custody of her two children—Grace G. Thomas, aged 6 years, and St. Clair, aged 4 years. Plaintiff and defendant were married in Vancouver November 12, 1879.

The case of Peter Riley vs. Margaret Riley has been referred to W. S. Newbury as referee to take testimony and report. Referee Newbury has quite a number of cases on hand, among them W. H. Root vs. Mattie Root, Weber vs. Weber, and Crook vs. Crook, the last named being a dispute over the possession of a child.

BACK YARD SPRING.

The rain of yesterday again put a damper on fishermen, the more especially as it was a cold rain coming with a strong northwest wind, a most unusual circumstance. The storm made the outlook for Easter bonnets rather gloomy, but those fortunate enough to have them kept their courage up by humming "To-morrow the sun may be shining although it is cloudy today." It has been a long time since the markets were so bare as for the past few days. Game there is none, fish next to none, and the customary spring lamb and green peas will grace but few tables to-day. Taking everything into consideration, the conviction is forced on us that the season is slightly backward.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

From an Ashland paper of Friday it is learned that J. A. McDougall, with a force of half a dozen carpenters, went up to the Siskiyou tunnel Monday to fix up the machinery sheds and other buildings which needed repairs. He was employed by E. J. Jeffery, one of the contractors who excavated the tunnel, and the owner of the machinery. It has been reported here that Mr. Jeffery has the contract to complete the tunnel, but the report is learned to be premature; at least Mr. Jeffery said a day or two ago that he had not then secured the contract. The locating surveyors moved camp up to near the southeast entrance of the tunnel a few days ago, and have set the grade stakes across the boundary line of California, and for some distance in Oregon territory. Chief Engineer Hood is in the field superintending the location. The right-of-way men have been at work near the tunnel.

THE BEST SCHOLARS.

At the quarterly examination held last week at the Bishop Scott Grammar School, the following boys, in the order named, received highest marks in recitation and examination for the quarter's work: Earnest DeLashmutt, John Carson, Holbrook Withington, Portland; Gilmore P. Price, Coeur d'Alene; R. L. Sampson, Dudley Stevens, Portland; John Langdon, Moscow; Elmer da Mota, Roseburg; Fred Andrews, Portland; H. Paige Bailey, Pendleton. The following were perfect in conduct during the quarter: Wm. Ackerman, Oregon City; Fred Andrews, Portland; Bert Brady, Pomeroy, W. T.; Arthur Bagart, East Portland; John Carson, Earnest DeLashmutt, L. Feurer, Portland; Harry Guerin, Port Oxford; Edgar Habersham, Sanford Hirsch, J. Wesley Ladd, Portland; John W. Langdon, Moscow, I. T.; Carl Lube, Robert Selvie, Bert Mackey, Roderic Macleay, L. Sampson, Wm. Rosenberg, Dudley Stevens, Portland; John Sewall, Mount Tabor; Chas. H. Wetherbee, Eagle Cliff, W. T.

ALL ABOUT A PAIR OF BOOTS.

A. P. Butler, the barber and pugilist, yesterday had Dan Collins, a shoemaker, arrested, in Justice Bushwiler's court, on a charge of assaulting him with a dangerous weapon, namely a hatchet and knife. As the story goes, four years ago John Donnelly had Collins, who is a shoemaker, make him a pair of boots, paying $10 for them. Donnelly went to The Dalles and never received his boots. Recently he came to Portland and met Collins, when the matter about the boots was casually brought up during a conversation that ensued. Collins said he delivered the boots to Butler to send to Donnelly. On meeting Butler, Donnelly told him what Collins had said. Butler denied up and down ever having seen the boots, and the result was a meeting between all parties concerned at Collins's shop. It is during this meeting that Butler says Collins assaulted him. Collins says Butler threatened to kill him. Butler further says that Collins himself shipped the boots to Donnelly by Wells, Fargo & Co., and that Donnelly was careless and never went to get them, probably having for a time forgotten he ever ordered them. Justice Bushwiler will be called upon Monday at 1 o'clock to settle the dispute.

FOUR "WANDERING BOYS."

A very tough looking quartette, consisting of L. G. King, Ed. Beechman, S. Densley and Thomas Mullen, who had been held to answer by U. S. Commissioner Fred Page-Tustin, of Pendleton, for selling liquor to Indians, yesterday pleaded guilty in the U. S. district court and were each sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or to stay in jail till discharged according to law. They went to jail, for the combined wealth of the four would not amount to 10 cents. Mullen claims to have served in the Seminole war. From his antiquated, desiccated appearance one might be led to believe that he served in the Trojan war. Two of the others claimed to be Englishmen. One of them was rather a fine, strapping looking fellow, who said he had sailed the "western ocean" all last winter. He left his ship in New York and started for the Pacific, but fell among Indians by the wayside and was raked in by a U. S. marshal. The fourth said he was from Illinois. It seems as if Indian reservations should be located away from railroads, where the noble aborigines could be kept apart from whisky and other contaminating influences of civilization.

THE BIG CULVERT.

Many of those most interested in the proposed Tanner creek culvert are beginning to think that it will be the wisest plan to run it through the streets, instead of across private property, as was at first proposed. The trouble about securing the right of way is only the first of the difficulties likely to arise if this important sewer is run through private property. In time the property along its course will probably be covered with brick buildings, and already brick and stone foundations are in contemplation there. It will not be possible to lay the culvert so deep but that it will be likely to be injured by the weight of the buildings erected over it. In case the weight of a building should cause the culvert to settle a little, just enough to make a crack in the brick work, the cellar of that building would be filled with sewer gas, and then there would be a law suit and no end of worry and bother both to the city and the owner of the building. The cost of constructing the culvert through the streets will be a little more, but then it will be where it can always be got at for repairs, and where the city can have full control of it. There will also be considerable trouble avoided in its construction in providing for carrying off the water during the building.

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FAMOUS WOMEN.

Madame Trebelli, the greatest of living contraltos, who has traveled extensively, in fact visited every country and city of note in the world, has complimented our very beautiful little city, our climate and scenery, and leaves the following written testimonial in the hands of a druggist:

PORTLAND, Or., April 6, 1887.

*Dear Mr. Wisdom*:—I have tried your "Robertine," and it gives me much pleasure to say that it is excellent for the complexion, being one of the best articles of the kind I have ever used. Believe me, yours sincerely, Z. TREBELLI.

WILL BE REPEATED.

The scale of prices of the Farmers' and Mechanics' store, published heretofore in THE OREGONIAN, will appear again on Thursday. The improvements are still in progress. In the meantime business goes on, and not until next week will the changes in the store proper be observed. This will not interfere with traffic. The stock is being enlarged every day, and the entire room is becoming a necessity. There has been a great rush the past week at this house.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. O. A. Dennis, 109 Morrison, is offering to the ladies this spring something entirely new in Eastern goods, which are sold at Eastern prices. Be sure to call.

FAMILY LIQUORS.

The liquor house of E. Caravita, 243 First street, is now in control of Ed. Altsky, for a long time connected with LeGrand & Brown. He has a good stock.

Madame Shatro, modiste, with D. Porter & Co. Street, Dinner and Reception Dresses elegantly and stylishly made up, first-class in all respects. 147 Third street.

Intending pedestrians who propose to cross on the bridge will find Billy Sirey and Lou Coulter on deck at the Louisville Restaurant.

DIDN'T HOLD WATER.

LIST OF INDICTMENTS SET ASIDE BY THE GRAND JURY.

Yesterday the grand jury returned the following not true bills: Charles Turk, larceny by bailee of a trunk full of clothing from William Mahon also Charles Turk and James Turk, charged with attempt at criminal assault on Annie Magness, March 25th last. Mary Harrison, subornation of perjury, by getting Ben Humbert to swear falsely March 20. Ah Chu, held to answer in the police court January 31 for indecent exposure. George Gill, for committing perjury in the case of himself vs. J. J. Williams, tried before Judge Shattuck October 15, 1886. Ida Grau, who drew a pistol on Emil Thompson on the evening of March 15, and threatened to shoot him. Kitty Clarke, who threw a kerosene lamp at Madge Taylor, March 10. John Getcher, who assaulted Walter Marshall with a shotgun down near the Gentlemen's driving park last fall. Getcher's dog killed one of Marshall's, and on Marshall objecting Getcher drew a gun. Peter McDonald, accused of the larceny of a violin last August from the residence of Mrs. Mary Rosecrans. McDonald, who was only arrested recently, recovered the violin for Mrs. Rosecrans and she paid him $5 for so doing. McDonald alleged another man committed the theft. He was held as an accessory. Henry Wagner, assault with a poker on his wife, Mary Wagner, March 10th. The parties have since been divorced. J. R. Bunce, accused January 15th by Mrs. Bunce of conducting a poker game. Antone Mandens, lewd cohabitation and for assaulting his former wife, Pauline, with a beer pitcher. Ezra Leland, perjury in swearing falsely October 10th in the state circuit court in a case against Joseph Leader. The last is Frank Dolezal (Bohemian Frank), attempt to commit an outrageous assault on Nellie Keating March 30th. All of these parties who were in jail have been released, and those who were out on bonds can have their bondsmen exonerated.

DROWNED.

DANIEL EVANS FALLS FROM THE STEAMER KELLOGG AT THE DOCK IN THIS CITY.

Friday night about 12 o'clock, Samuel Evans, a deckhand on the steamer Kellogg, fell off the boat which was lying at the foot of Yamhill street, and was drowned. Evans went up town early in the evening to visit some friends and was heard to return and go into his room some hours later. After entering his room he went out again towards the port guard and about that moment another of the deck hands heard the sound of a splash, and on rushing to ascertain what the occasion of it was, saw a man struggling in the water. He threw him a line, but without avail, as the man (afterwards found to be Evans) failed to grasp it, and before other assistance could be procured sank for the last time. The body was recovered about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Messrs. Ulery and H. Simons, who at the second cast of their grappling iron brought it up from where it lay in sixty feet of water. The remains were removed to the morgue, but as the steamer Kellogg left on her regular trip early in the morning, and as full particulars cannot be received until she returns, Coroner DeLin deferred holding an inquest until Monday. Evans was a tall and very heavy built man, 27 years of age, and of good moral character and habits. Coroner DeLin has notified his father, mother and two brothers in Salem of the unfortunate occurrence.

## THE STAGE.

NEW MARKET THEATER.—The altogether too short season of the Adelaide Randall Bijou Opera Company closed last evening, before the largest and most enthusiastic house of the week, with Audran's latest work, "The Bridal Trap," the same opera, under a different name, as the "Oath of Love," given some months ago by the Winston Company. While the opera as a musical work is hardly equal to the author's former efforts, it contains several bright and sparkling numbers and gives two or three of the characters fine opportunities for comedy acting.

Miss Adelaide Randall as Rosette, the village maiden, was a picture of youthful innocence and purity most pleasing to look upon, and her clear, sweet-toned voice was heard to most excellent advantage, especially in the "Tic-Tac" song, introduced from "Nell Gwyn," which she sang most beautifully. In the duet, too, with the count, in the first act, her voice blended most exquisitely with that of the tenor. "The Robin and the Nightingale" was also sung by her in a most artistic manner and compelled an encore, as did also her singing and graceful dancing in the duet, "What will Madame the Marquise Say," in the last act. In fact her entire rendering of the role, her piquant action and melodious singing throughout created such a decidedly pleasing impression that those who have not heard her will be eager to do so on her return.

The Fontelard of Mr. Jas. G. Peakes, as might have been expected from the well known merits of this artist, was a most successful impersonation. Unlike Mr. DeLange, he clothes the character with a certain degree of dignity, in keeping with his supposed associations, without robbing it of any of its humorous features. His singing and acting in "Tear Out Your Heart" was very clever, and the "Accent Song" was most warmly encored.

Miss Clara Randall's Marion was very cleverly and gracefully done, as was also the Marquise by Miss Gertie Hoyt, though the latter lady is still suffering with hoarseness.

The Count of Herman Waldo was a pleasingly done piece of work. His "Rataplan" song and duets with Rosette were well given, under all the circumstances.

Mr. A. W. Tams's Gravolini was a very amusing personation throughout, and he received a hearty encore on his first song.

The remainder of the cast was good, and the choruses and concerted music throughout were well given. Of so excellent a quality are the chorus voices that, to one not looking at the stage, it would seem that twice the number of voices are present.

The company leaves this morning for the Sound, and return the beginning of next week for a short season of three nights.

OVER THE GARDEN WALL.—On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight and their own company open at the New Market theater in their farcial-comedy of "Over the Garden Wall." The Knights have for several years enjoyed the reputation of being the best dialect artists on the American stage. They have played in all the large cities of America and always in the largest and best theaters; in fact, they are first class and will undoubtedly create a furore in Portland. Their plays are of the funny order and our theater goers will be afforded an opportunity to enjoy many a hearty laugh the coming week. Their company is their regular company, and is composed of the best comedy talent. The New York *Morning Journal* of December 25 last says: "It used to be said of Mr. George S. Knight that he was by all odds the most artistic of what were technically known as the Dutch comedians. He has not lost this reputation, though something of it was frittered away on poor pieces. 'Over the Garden Wall,' which a couple of seasons ago played to immense business at the Fifth avenue theater, was produced by Mr. and Mrs. Knight last evening, and proved to be so much better a play than when first seen here that, at any rate, the stars must be congratulated for their good sense in having perceived their own weaknesses, and supplying much good material to strengthen the piece. 'Over the Garden Wall' is certainly a better evening's entertainment than ever it was before. Mrs. Knight, who used to be known as Sophia Worrell, and who has all her life been a clever actress, vies with her husband in characteristic power of entertainment, and the company enter with a great deal of spirit into their fun."

RELEASED PASSENGERS.

Winnipeg Manitoban, March 28.

The following address was presented, through subordinate officials, to Mr. Van Horne, by the delayed passengers, (over 100 in number), who left here in the special train for Port Moody last Sunday, during a short stay at Donald. It will be remembered that those passengers were detained in Winnipeg several days, owing to a blockade in the mountains:

MARCH 22, 1887.

To W. C. Van Horne, Esq., Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company:—We desire to convey to you our high appreciation of the courteous treatment we have received from all the officials and the employes on your road throughout the entire journey. The utmost solicitude has been shown to ensure our comfort and render the trip across the continent as comfortable as possible.

We would also assure you that, in our opinion, your officials in Winnipeg acted most wisely in retaining us there instead of sending us out on the line during the short period we were detained.

We would also say that the conduct of your officials and representatives in meeting us at the trains in Winnipeg and lodging us at the best hotels in the city, and personally looking after our comfort and welfare during our stay there was most praiseworthy and the company voluntarily paying the entire expenses, most generous in the extreme.

We would also further add our conviction that the treatment we have received, together with your first-class equipment and the other facilities provided to enable you to properly transport and care for the traveling public, merits and is receiving its just reward in the large and increasing patronage your road is daily receiving.

Many of us have crossed the continent frequently, and, in future, will not only travel by your route, but will advise our friends to do so also.

The Tivoli will close for the season after this evening.

Soda fountains at Pfunder's, the druggist.

PORTLAND'S POSSIBILITIES

The Distributing Center for More Territory than Any Other City in the United States.

Embracing Over 1,000,000 Square Miles of Territory in Alaska, British Col., Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

Has More People, More Wealth and Greater Resources than all of Its Rivals Combined.

The Actual Terminus of Three Great Transcontinental Railway Lines.

Less than Forty Years of Age, and Ranks in Population as the 45th City in the Union.

In presenting the above facts to prospective purchasers, we will venture to say that during the quarter of a century that Portland has occupied its present position as the trade center of the Northwest, that there has not been a single investment judiciously made within her borders which has not realized the investor a handsome profit. Although fortune after fortune has been made in Portland through the enhanced value of real estate, the opportunity for a profitable investment is just as good to-day as it was twenty-five years ago. We have no property to give away, nor do we know of any one who is, but we have several choice pieces of residence and business property which in some cases pays in rental one-half as high as one per cent. a month on the purchase price, and why nothing of its prospective value; and if that is not a good investment, we fail to understand the meaning of the word.

We will sell one or more beautiful lots, ranging in price from $[illegible] to $[illegible] each, in a block bounded by Salmon, Main, Nabella and Chapman streets, in King's Western addition, situated on the proposed Salmon street car line to City Park, and just 200 feet southwest of the present junction of Taylor and Fourteenth streets, the latter to be extended during the present summer by bridging Tanner creek. This property is situated at the southern terminus of said bridge, and is from three to five feet above the regular street grade, thus affording perfect drainage and splendid view. The viewer's report on the proposed extension of Fourteenth street has already been filed with the Auditor and when the work is complete it will make this property tributary to lots on the east side of the creek now selling for three and four thousand dollars each. Title perfect. Terms half cash, balance in two years at 10 per cent., secured by a mortgage.

AN UNPARALLELED OFFER.

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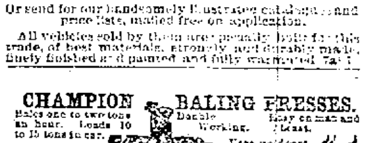

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W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

### SUNRISE

Boundingly up through Night's wall dense and dark,
Embattled crags and clouds outbroke the sun
Above the unconscious earth and one by one
Her heights and depths absorbed to the last spark
His fluid glory from the far fine ridge
Of mountain granite which transformed to gold
Laughed at the first thanks back to the vale's [illegible] fold
On fold of vapor-swathing like a bridge
Shattered beneath some giant's stamp Night wist
Her work done and betook herself in mist
To marsh and hollow there to bide her time
Blindly in acquiescence. Everywhere
Did earth acknowledge sun's embrace sublime
Thrilling her to the heart of things since there
No ore ran liquid no spar branched anew
No arrowy crystal gleamed but straightway grew
Glad through the brush—glad nor more nor less
Than neath his gaze forest and wilderness,
Hill dale land sea the whole vast stretch and spread
The universal world of creatures bred
By sun's munificence alike gave praise—
All creatures but only gaze for [illegible]
Joyless and thankless who—all scowling can—
Protests against the innumerous praises Man
Sullen and silent
Stand thou forth then state
Thy wrong thou so [illegible]—disconsolate—
While every beast bird reptile insect gay
And glad acknowledge the bounteous day
—*[illegible]*

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# A MENAGERIE INCIDENT.

BY M. C. ROBIE

Written for the Sunday Oregonian

It is a moonless night in the "Land of Flowers." The slender pines taper like so many spires against the purple blackness of the southern sky

A narrow gray line, winding in and around the tangled palmetto growths, serves to indicate a road leading into a considerable clearing in the forest which skirts the highway Here may be seen red-yellow flames leaping fitfully out from hastily kindled fires, which half reveal, half conceal the hurrying figures of men and women flitting hither and thither, all intent upon the one object—supper. Rough voices of men and shrill tones of women break the night stillness these varied by the occasional cry of some strange beast; for a more curious collection of the animal kingdom is seldom to be found than in this impromptu camp by the way side, the "world renowned circus and menagerie" of the famous Blank, on its winter tour through the south, and in the days when the railway leading from St. Augustine to the Florida metropolis was an undreamed of project.

Owing to an accident this mammoth traveling family find themselves some distance yet from their goal, overtaken by the swift-falling darkness of a semi-tropic night. Huge kettles containing strong, black coffee are hung over the blaze, and like attendant witches over simmering cauldrons hover the various family groups. Hard featured matrons with children clamoring about them, swarthy, dark-browed men Honest, homely, hard working people these, who for the amusement of the outside pleasure-loving world, too often pay the forfeit of their lives "Laugh, and the world laughs with you," has been sung, and apropos we will turn to where Perin, the clown premiere, sits moodily watching his pile of flaming pine knots

People have gifts, vocations, talents, missions Perin's gift was his nose No artificial creation known to the stage could equal this little dwarf's in point of architectural eccentricity as a nasal member For the rest he was wiry and nimble, looked out of a pair of beady black eyes, and smiled from the shadows of deep wrinkles caused by excessive use of cosmetics. Add to these possessions a bent, misshapen figure, and the sum of Perin's variations and deviations from the symmetrical are enumerated Near him and busied like the rest in preparations for the evening meal, hurries and scurries Mother Nichol, between whom and himself there is popularly supposed to be some tie of kinship

This Mother Nichol is a tall, dark woman whose commanding figure had so impressed the manager of the circus that upon sight he had engaged her "at enormous expense" to appear in the "gorgeous pageant" as Zenobia. When released from the restrictions of royalty, however Mother Nichol added to her salary by the strictly honorable, but rather hazardous profession known as rope-walking, in which, to quote the posters, she was an "unrivalled artiste" This "artiste" paused in the act of lifting a huge round of cold beef from a basket, and as if suddenly bethinking herself of something, peered into the darkness behind her "Natalie, Natalie," she called in a sharp harsh voice, which had the effect of waking a parrot in a cage near her, who, apparently considering it incumbent upon him to join his voice to Mother Nichol's, repeated "Natalie, Natalie, Natalie"—then both bird and woman paused for developments. A moment ensued the fire light cast red gleams upon a heavy curtain of moss pendant from a tree in front of which Perin was sitting Cautiously this was moved aside by a hand, and then with a quick bound like that of a playful kitten, a young girl sprang up behind Perin, and clapping both hands over his eyes whirled the little dwarf round and round in a mad sort of dance the stool upon which he sat serving as a sort of pivot

While caught off his guard Perin was for the time at the mercy of his tormentor, whose tawny face and great black eyes sparkled and glowed with an elf like merriment, as she occasionally varied proceedings by pulling his hair and tweaking his nose

"Natalie, child, do leave alone your antics," gasped Perin, making an ineffectual attempt to catch her wrist, a design which the girl's quickness of motion frustrated

"Here we go," shouted Natalie gleefully, this time seizing the little man's feet as she spun around, the short red dress revealing a delicate pair of ankles and shapely limbs

"And here we stop," laughed a voice Simultaneously Natalie found herself brought to a sudden standstill by the grasp of a strong hand, and looking like a startled young animal in mute surprise the girl faced the owner of the voice An audacious, merry blonde face was his clear blue eyes, steady and strong with the powerful will behind them A classically cut, patrician face, the light mustache shading a pair of rather full red lips, and a tall, well developed form, carried with an easy, negligent grace that in "court or camp" would be equally self possessed

Natalie found herself at bay, how or why she did not know, but shivered and recoiled a little The stranger dropped her hand, and Perin, thus restored to the use of his pedal extremities, interposed his ugly form between the two in an attitude highly suggestive of an interrogation point The stranger turned toward the little man, and still wearing the same amused expression

"I suppose I ought to explain," he began "While riding home from a neighbor's I saw your fires, and finding it was my land upon which you were encamped I rode over to make inquiries

"Your manager tells me that, owing to some accident happening to the wagons, you will be obliged to remain here a day or two Have been looking around and just arrived in time to rescue you Will that do?" he asked, good naturedly, then turning to Natalie "I beg your pardon, miss, for interrupting your sport, but sympathy for your victim prompted me"

He had removed his hat and stood uncovered before this wild little hoyden with all the deference of a courtier Deference is the strongest sceptre with which to rule a woman's heart, and this proud young head with its soft rings of brown hair bent before the two women, Natalie and Mother Nichol, unused to aught but brusque rough words and manners, effected the young man's object at once

Mother Nichol grew gracious, for her, but Natalie retreated a little where she could watch him without seeming to do so Perin, from under his shaggy brows, shot suspicious glances at the new comer who stretched out a pair of white hands over the blaze and talked gaily to Mother Nichol managing meanwhile to draw that worthy out and finally accepting her invitation to share pot luck with them in a becomingly gracious manner to the unbounded astonishment of his negro servant who stood holding by the bridles two horses

With now and then a careless, low toned inquiry, this interesting young stranger had gathered most that he cared to know

Natalie was a waif, and the joint charge of Perin and Mother Nichol, and never so the aforesaid dame assured him was such a prodigy known in the circus ring From babyhood Natalie had manifested the most wonderful love and sympathy for dumb brutes As soon as she could toddle, the tiny bit of humanity had stretched out her arms to Lassarelli, the old lion tamer, coaxing him to take her inside the cages of his subjects

As she grew the child developed a remarkable fearlessness of the fiercest of the species feline, and conclusively proved herself possessed of the magic power to make them obey her will or it might, perhaps, be said that some strange sense of kinship served her in place of the powerful will common to tamers of wild animals. Mother Nichol gossiped on. To do her justice, it is necessary to say that she had stolidly stood between Natalie and would-be hangers-on of the male sex, but they had borne a different stamp from this kindly mannered, handsome young fellow, and of course Mother Nichol knew very well that no feeling in common could exist between this gentleman and others whom she had resolutely driven from Natalie's proximity

Only Perin sat and glowered at him, for Natalie's shyness seemed in a measure to have departed, and ere long she was chatting eagerly to him of Sultan, the royal Bengal tiger, brought from the Indian jungles when a cub, and so wayward and fierce that nobody could do anything with him but herself How docile this handsome animal had become, and how many tricks she had taught him This was a decided novelty to Elston But an hour since he had stood by a massive iron gate kissing the hand of a fair, stately woman, his equal in birth and fortune here he was partaking of humble fare with this lithesome, dark girl, in whose great bright eyes he read the same language as spoken by the mild gray ones of the proud girl left behind

"You must show me this wonderful Sultan How could he help becoming your slave" Elston said lightly A few moments after they stood before the iron cage containing the jungle king

Perin, at a discreet distance, wearing the look of distrust, oddly mixed with a dumb sort of suffering, stood holding a blazing pine knot, which light revealed the jungle terror just waking from a doze, yawning and stretching like some great, sleepy cat At sight of the group he lifted his beautiful head, sniffed suspiciously, and rising with stealthy step crept to the front of his prison

Sultan was evidently uneasy "Sultan, Sultan, poor fellow," coaxed Natalie's soft voice close to him The green eyes softened as with pleasure, his velvety back arched itself and a loud purr made answer, meanwhile rubbing his head against the little brown hand laid so fearlessly upon the inside of the bars, while the owner's bright black eyes looked into the wavering, gold green ones "See how he loves me," said Natalie, archly, to Elston, who stood close by Elston's eyes rested a moment on the tiger, and then perceiving Natalie's exposed hand, snatched it up, lifting it to his lips and drawing her away as he did so. It was done in an instant, but what a change had seized Sultan A moment the graceful beast crouched quivering as if for a spring The long tail lashed the velvet sides, the eyes glittered wickedly Then, in a paroxysm of rage, the brute seized hold of the heavy bars and shook them again and again in his fury, while his terrible voice sounded out his defiance

The other animals stirred by his cries joined in the chorus, and what before to Elston had seemed a novel and picturesque scene had now become a veritable pandemonium The keepers rushed hurriedly to the scene of commotion, armed with sticks and clubs as instruments of persuasion, while Natalie, releasing herself from Elston's hold, went close up to her protege and began talking in a low, soothing voice, to which after a time he deigned to listen

"You had better go away, sir," called Natalie from her post. "He doesn't like you, but he'll calm down after a little I'll be back to say good-bye" Elston was no coward, his instincts revolted against running away from anything, even if it were a ridiculous situation, as at present, but seeing that love making under the present circumstances was hardly a thing to be indulged in, bethought himself of the adage, "He who fights and runs away will live to fight another day"

II

Natalie stood alone in the shadow of a live oak awaiting the coming of her lover

Not a dark night this, but a moonlit one Floods of ghostly white light everywhere, bringing out the tangled meshes of foliage with a feathery, lace-like distinctness peculiar to this latitude

Natalie felt a trifle afraid of the solemn loneliness, the only sound being the mysterious voices soughing through the pines, voices which seemed whispering warnings over and over again to her The heavy masses of Spanish moss swung in the soft night breeze like draperies of gray crape Despite the white light the night was oppressive, mournful "Would he never come" She listened A rustle near her—only the sleepy, nodding of two palmetto leaves, the hoot of an owl, and from the river was wafted the barbaric minor chant of some negro boatman

Natalie's eager heart sickened and grew faint with the oppression of waiting and disappointment. Just at the moment when about to go back to camp, there greeted her impatient ear the soft thud of a horse's hoofs, and presently loomed dark upon the white road the expected horseman

Natalie drew back in the shade of the live oak and waited with assumed nonchalance the approach of the rider

But he had already caught a glimpse of the girl "Have I kept you waiting, little one" he called The next moment he was at her side

"It was so hard to get away, Perin watched me so, and finally when I got here, and had only myself for company, I was almost afraid, everything was so still and lonely," Natalie confessed, in her relief, only the next moment to regret the admission, with the return of her old elfish self

Elston reached out an arm with an insinuating gentleness of motion which seemed about to enfold her, but Natalie drew back, half afraid, her heart beating thick and fast while poising herself for flight like a transfixed humming-bird

"Natalie, cannot you trust me" this in a low voice with a vein of earnestness running through it Elston was in earnest and really quite in love for the time being His blue eyes softened and burned as they fixed on Natalie's face His full red lips trembled like a grieved child's

"Natalie," without offering to move a step nearer her The girl was conquered She went close up to him within the warm, magnetic aura enveloping him Once within his arms she shivered with a delicious terror and sense of submission Who can remember or repeat the words spoken in the fascinating dream called love? As well attempt the precise location of the soul, or any other subtile, baffling thing

The very breeze stopped to listen, and in a tree near by a nightingale thrilled the air with her song

"Come with me, Natalie, and your life shall know love and protection Soon, to-morrow night shall it be? I will have a carriage in waiting for you after the performance is over Is it yes, Natalie?"

Half wild love, half fear possessed Natalie Turning her head on his breast to look at him, she half whispered, half spoke her answer. "It is yes"

A slight gust of wind moved the silent pool on the verge of which they stood. The image of a star reflected in its depths trembled and flickered with the motion until over its light drifted a fragment of green slime Then far reaching and menacing there broke upon the night air the melancholy cry of a tiger First Natalie trembled as with fear, then springing like a cat from Elston's arms, she bounded away and fled down the solitary moonlit road leading to the encampment

"D—n that infernal brute Odd rival for a man to encounter in playing sweet on a pretty circus girl However I'm sure of her after to-morrow night, and she'll be better off with me," soliloquized Elston, for the second time deserted

III.

The amphitheatre is crowded with the proverbial "sea of human faces" Tier upon tier of seats is loaded with curious expectant humanity The usual equestrian and acrobatic feats have been duly performed and applauded The jokes of the celebrated clown (Baznet alias Perin) have been laughed at. His uncouth contortions and grimaces have kindled afresh in the auditors that exquisite sense of the humorous which the grotesque seems to arouse.

But just now there is a pause in the ring Light-hearted women over whose lips the shadows of laughter still linger, bend forward or peer over intervening shoulders while the gems upon their bosoms gather light with the palpitating hearts beneath Blase men attempt to assume an indifferent air as the gaily uniformed band executes a triumphant flourish of chords

Slowly moved by mules is brought into the ring a huge cage mounted on wheels Through the slight intervention of strong, slender iron bars is seen a superbly graceful animal, with keen, half closed eyes, seeming to wait with almost human intentness the coming of somebody or something The band dropped into the slow measure of a dreamy waltz

A handsome, blue eyed man leaned forward to catch a glimpse of the opening leading to the dressing room

"This is the last time To-morrow you are mine, my little one," he said to himself under his breath

The music grew softer, with a minor cry calling through it. From the grand entree a slight girl ran out and paused in the arena to kiss the tips of her brown fingers in response to the volleys of applause A glad shiver of delight passed over the supple, perfect form, when she caught sight of her lover's face

Natalie's ovation pleased her She could not have understood that it did not please Elston

She ran nimbly up to the cage

Her royal subject, as if in deference, rose to meet her A deft movement of the fastenings, and Natalie had opened and closed the cage door standing alone and defenseless with this treacherous, beautiful brute She lifted a small silver-tipped wand, and as if enchanted, Sultan prostrated himself at her feet. Another signal and the sinuous, graceful animal rose to do her bidding He sat up on his haunches, leaped over the wand like a well trained dog He crouched and sprang at her command, paced the length of his cage in time to the music.

How beautifully docile An exultant joy seized Natalie. Her lover, yes one who really loved her, was witnessing her courage and control over a beast popularly supposed to be untamable Soon she would be at his side, the equal of any of these women who now regarded her as a curiosity

Mingled with this came a strange pain as the thought crossed her that this was really her leave taking of Sultan

How splendidly royal he looked—but never mind She must not stop to think of that There was but one trick more She gave the signal, but contrary to her custom lifted her eyes from the tiger to waft a telegram to the man to whom she was about to trust her fate

She even failed to notice that the tiger did not obey her, but instead the girl seemed held in a trance by that one pair of imperious blue eyes Sultan stealthily crouched on the floor of his cage, his tail beginning to move, then to beat his sides slowly at first, then faster and faster The black and gold stripes undulated, and in the half opened alert eyes glittered a light like that of a dagger turned in the sun

Intoxicated by her dream of love, Natalie did not notice the tiger's mood but impatiently repeated her command, her soft eyes gazing up turned into the crowd, her round, brown arm outstretched, her form vibrant with strong young life

The music grew softer in anticipation of the finale

A stealthy gathering for a spring, the flash of a dark something through the air and a body, from which the soul is already torn, lies dead under the outstretched paw of the tiger Lifting his terrible head he sends out a long wailing cry Again the cry of the jungle

There is a grave under a gigantic old live oak, the mosses of which sweep with caressing fingers the roof of the silent sleeper

In a cabin hard by lives a wizened old dwarf who every day goes out to sit by the side of the silent tenant sits with dry, tearless eyes, and wearing a dumb sort of misery on his ridiculously grotesque face The negroes shun the cabin, believing the patient old man insane while they tell strange stories of a shadowy ghostly panther like animal which at nightfall stretches itself out on the unknown grave, there to keep guard until with morning's light it fades into mist—[Copyrighted All rights reserved

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## GERMANY'S MILITARY STRENGTH

### Gen. Franz Sigel Tells what he Knows about the Fighting Forces of the Empire

New York Commercial Advertiser

Gen Franz Sigel, United States pension agent at New York, was found by a reporter in his comfortable office, at No 298 Canal street, busy with preparations for the quarterly payment of pensions, which will commence March 4 He expressed himself as very willing to give such information as he possessed concerning the present organization of the German and French armies Gen Sigel is a graduate from the military academy at Carlsruhe, Baden He was an officer in the regular army of Germany, and became one of the leaders in the revolution of 1848-49 to effect the unification of Germany and to create a German parliament. He commanded at one time some 30,000 troops On the suppression of the rebellion he became a refugee, and after wandering about Europe for a time came to America, where he has since lived But Gen Sigel has naturally always been interested in German military matters.

"The German army," he said, "consists of eighteen army corps A corps comprises two divisions of two brigades, each brigade of two regiments of four squadrons, and an artillery brigade of fifteen batteries, six field pieces each and a pioneer and a train battalion The full strength of a corps is something over [illegible] 000, making about 540,000 men in the regular army In addition to the regular army is the landwehr and the landsturm, and the country being divided into eighteen districts, represented by the eighteen army corps The first band of the landwehr comprises all those who have served their time in the regular army, but still have five years to serve in the landwehr The second band of the landwehr is composed of all who are not in the regular army of the first band of the landwehr, and who are under 40 years of age The landsturm is composed of all young men from 17 to [illegible] years of age, and men over 40 years of age Every able bodied man from his twenty first to his thirty third year has to serve three years in the regular army and four years in the reserve and five years in the first band of the landwehr

"The whole German regular army available for field duty at the present time, including officers, infantry, cavalry, yaegers and artillery is about [illegible] men and [illegible] horses but with the landwehr and landsturm, the number would be increased to 1,[illegible] men with [illegible] horses and 808 guns

The German organization is probably the most perfect, symmetrical, yet simple of any military organization in the world and has been in successful operation for over fifty years At the beginning of the war with France the German force numbered [illegible] men with [illegible] guns, while the French forces were about 300,000 men and these were scattered [illegible] with Canrobert at Chalons [illegible] with MacMahon near Strassburg, about 100,000 between Thionville, Metz and Strassburg, the rest at Paris and elsewhere After the battle of Woerth nearly [illegible] men under Bazaine, were beleaguered at Metz Since the Franco-German war, however France has greatly improved her military organization following closely the German and Prussian system exemptions from service are abolished and actual service is compulsory

"The country is divided into eighteen regions corresponding to the eighteen corps of the army of the line, subdivided into [illegible] military districts. (Algeria forms a nineteenth corps The time of service required in France is twenty years Five years in the regular active service four years in the reserve and eleven years in the territorial army which corresponds to the German landsturm The active army comprises 144 regiments of infantry, thirty regiments of chasseurs, twelve regiments of cuirassiers, twenty six regiments of dragoons and twelve of hussars, nineteen regiments of twelve batteries six guns to a battery, nineteen regiments of eight batteries, and other batteries numbering [illegible] pieces, a total of [illegible] guns, besides the Algerian army The regular active army numbers about [illegible] men, and the territorial army about [illegible] men, a total of [illegible] available for active service in the field

"The advantage would seem to be on the side of Germany in case of war between the two nations, but France, with her present splendid organization and army, would be no mean adversary It would be the death grapple between giants"

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### The Manufacture of Shot

New York Mail and Express

"Lead shot," said Mr Tracy, "though sometimes made of lead alone, is almost always formed of an alloy of arsenic and lead The arsenic is introduced in the form of arsenious acid or the sulphuret The object of this addition of the arsenic is to render hard, brittle qualities of the lead softer and more ductile and the proper consistence to take the globular form Owing to the rapid decomposition of the arsenic, it is treated by itself in the bottom of the melting kettle A cover is placed over the substance and its stem, which rises up through the kettle, is fastened down The lead is then added above the cover, and when melted the cover is lifted out of the liquid mass, which instantly becomes permeated with the arsenic beneath The alloy thus produced contains forty five pounds of arsenic to the ton of lead and is known as 'temper' This again is added, in the proportion of 1 per cent., to the pure lead, and thus the shot alloy, containing a very small percentage of arsenic, is produced. The temper pots hold about a ton of metal each After the shot have reached the bottom of the well they are at once lifted out by an elevator and thrown upon an inclined drying table, over which they slide, falling into a wire gauze rotating cylinder They are rolled and ground together, and in this way the minute burrs upon them are removed From the cylinder another elevator lifts the shot upon a screening table This consists of a series of planes arranged at gradually decreasing heights Between each two there is an interval

The shot being started at the head of the highest plane will, if perfect, roll from one plane to another jumping over the intermediate spaces If imperfect, however, it tumbles and goes back to the melting kettle The good shot, after passing this ordeal reach the separators It should be explained that there are usually several tables, each being devoted to a different size of shot The little leaden globes are next elevated to the top cylinder of a series arranged on an incline They are conical in form and covered with perforated sheet brass Each cylinder serves as a sieve for a particular size of shot, retaining this and allowing all smaller sizes to escape The sifting goes on until each cylinder has picked out the particular class of shot to which it is adapted The sizes of shot are standard The smallest is known as dust, and then comes No 1 which is [illegible] inch in diameter, each shot going to the others

Another Life Saved

Mr Harriet Cummings of [illegible], Ohio writes: "Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines one of which seemed to do her any good but she continued to get worse and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician but he failed to do her any good At this time a friend who had been cured by DR. WM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS advised me to give it a trial We got a bottle and she began to improve and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured.

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### WHO CAN BLAME HIM

He kissed her!
And was it his fault that her cherry red lips
Were sweeter than honey the honey bee sips
And was it his fault that the breath from that mouth
Was fragrant and warm as a breeze from the south

He kissed her
And was it his fault that he read in her eyes
Whose blue was a match for the sunniest skies
A language which utterance coyly defied
But love could not misunderstand if it tried

He kissed her
He kissed her Of course he did kiss her And then
Why then dearest reader he kissed her again
And surely he must be a faint hearted churl
Who'd risk naught to kiss such a cherry lipped girl
—*Columbus Dispatch*

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# THAT DUCK POND

BY [illegible]

[Written for The Sunday Oregonian]

It was evening, or, to be more exact, it was about to be evening

The sun was just about to set the flowers were getting ready to fold their petals for the night, and the poultry were thinking of climbing to the roost Again to be exact it should be said that only a small portion of the vegetable world was contemplating the action suggested above for it was autumn and most of the flowers had blown long since in [illegible] blossoms, and more recently had blown themselves upon a fertile soil in [illegible], reproductive pods and fuzzy seed vessels A few last roses of summer and rank but [illegible] golden rods stood shivering on the brink of winter in a kind of free to all contest to see which could hold on the longest

A limpid stream coursing lazily through a grove gave a belated green to the grasses that bathed their roots in its brim and came to an expansive pause in an artificial pond where lilypads flourished and bull frogs sung to the departing day

A wee whiff of a breeze born of two cloudlets came whispering down to the withering leaves of a great oak and playfully pushed an acorn from its stem The hard brown nut fell to the ground with a thud that caused a slight start to agitate a wistful girl who sat gazing at the pond, the stream, the flowers and the sky without seeing any of them There was a look of waiting in her eyes and a fluttering of expectancy and dread at her heart Every rustle in the dying grass recalled her absent spirit to the trysting place Then she searched the grove with her love-lit eyes, and sighed to see not what she sought

It was evening sure enough when the young man came The sun had blinked a farewell peek a boo at his friends by the stream in the grove, and the chill of an autumn night came bristling up from the ground

"Albert!" exclaimed the young girl, rising impulsively He stopped in his slow walk while yet several feet distant, and cast his eyes down

"Well, Hildreth," he said quietly

"You have seen him?"

"I have, Hildreth

"And he refused?"

A shudder and a silent bowing of the head was the young man's answer

"Why why," moaned Hildreth, "why did he refuse What did he say?"

"He said," answered Albert, raising his head for the first time, "that I was not only a poverty stricken schoolmaster, but the teacher of a public school under a system he despises, and that I had taken an ungrateful advantage of the dignity of my station to presume to love his daughter I would have shown him how illogical his reasoning was, but when I tried to frame a syllogism, he ordered me from the house, never to appear there again"

"And he ordered you also never to see me?"

"He did Hildreth

Then Hildreth, too, looked down, and the silence was so great that the darkness could be heard gathering in the tree tops At last she looked up

"Aren't you going to come near me, Albert" she said

"But your father's command" he queried, while joy and despair wrestled for mastery in his heart

"My father may command himself his daughter will command herself And aren't you breaking his command just as much in standing there as you would here beside me?"

Albert dashed forward into the shadow of the great oak There was a dim flourishing of arms and presently a resounding smack that made the wee whiff of breeze laugh, and another acorn tumbled to the ground

It was black night when the lovers driven partly by a sense of duty and partly by the cold, thought of separating, Albert to find his way to the village, Hildreth to cross the familiar fields of her father's estate to the great mansion They paused at the shore of the pond Albert thought he saw a lone late water lily almost within reach It was in reality a frost bitten, yellow pad, but Albert believed it was a blossom, and he looked upon it with longing

"Hildreth" he said, "let me give you that flower to keep in token of our hope and perseverance

Forthwith he reached out with his cane, aiming to catch the crook around the stem of the lily and draw it toward him until he could grasp it The supposed blossom was easily caught, but the slippery stem slid off the hook and the pad floated back to its place Albert made a convulsive grasp after it as it slipped away and speedily and directly followed his cane into the water It was deep, and he disappeared with a great splash into the darkness and the pond

"Ah! ah! ah! ah!" These were piercing shrieks that rent the air from Hildreth's throat. The impulse to leap in after her lover was great, but she was saved the sacrifice when Albert came wheezing and choking to the surface and cried out that she must not be afraid, that he could swim The water was not over his head, but the mud that nourished the lily roots was soft and deep, and he could with the greatest difficulty approach the bank A minute passed anxiously by then he reached out his hand and Hildreth grasped it In vain she tugged the mud would not yield and Albert stuck fast in the chilling water Then a welcome voice broke through the night

"Miss Hildreth, where are you?"

It was Jane one of the maids of the mansion, searching for her mistress She had heard the shrieks and came rushing to the rescue By their combined efforts the girls finally extricated Albert from his chilling situation He shivered upon the bank while Hildreth wrung her hands and his dripping coat alternately in deep distress

"I must go to my house as fast as I can," he chattered, "or freeze to death"

"You shan't do any such thing Albert dear!" exclaimed Hildreth "It's two long miles and you will catch a death cold on the way"

"But what am I to do, then?" he queried, almost savagely

"Come up to father's house it's very near—"

"But he has forbidden me"

"No matter you are in danger he could not refuse you help in this plight, and, besides we won't let him see you

"That we won't," put in Jane, sympathetically "We'll smuggle you in through the kitchen

The young man realized the dangers of his condition too clearly to resist longer, and together they hastened through the grove and across the lawns to the mansion Carefully they approached the kitchen door and entered there The cook stared in bewilderment.

"Ann," said Hildreth emphatically, "say nothing to anybody"

Another minute and they were in Hildreth's boudoir, where a bright fire was glowing in the grate Thus far the girls had succeeded admirably but now the question arose, how were they to help the unfortunate young man further Hildreth and Jane looked at one another significantly and it was clear that each comprehended the difficulty As for Albert crouching over the fire, he, too, understood it. Hildreth had no brother There were men servants about the house, but Jane could not secure any of their garments at that hour without attracting suspicion Yet Albert must have warm clothing and a chance to dry his soaked coverings, or he might as well be trudging across the country to his house

After a moment—"Miss Hildreth," said Jane, solemnly, and then she drew her mistress to a corner of the room and whispered to her They both blushed looked askance at Albert's back, then whispered again giggled a little, and finally decided that it must be done Hildreth however, exclaimed in a high pitched aspirate

"But he's so tall"

"Nonsense" replied Jane determinedly "'Twon't do any harm to show his heels a bit. 'Taint as if 'twas either of us Miss"

"But I can't tell him" persisted Hildreth, blushing still more deeply

"Well, I can and will," said Jane

So the domestic went up to the young man and said in a straightforward way

"Mr Morton, you've got to have a change and will have to put up with the best we can do for you. I am going to get two or three old skirts of mine and Miss Hildreth's, and by putting one over the other and wrapping a loose gown over all, and putting a shawl round your shoulders, you can be quite comfortable and the looks won't matter"

Then the young man blushed also, but in the next instant he smiled, and in the next all three fell to laughing Jane bustled out of the room and presently bustled in again with an armful of feminine drapery and some big towels.

"There," she said, "be sensible and get into them"

The girls thereupon withdrew, and Albert proceeded to make the best of the situation.

When Jane and her mistress re-entered the boudoir they knew not whether to laugh or tremble Hildreth was anxious about her lover's health and distracted with grief at his interview with her father Albert, however, who was blue enough when he came into the room, had gained heart from the warmth of the fire and was disposed to be cheerful So they all laughed again, but softly, for fear of alarming somebody Albert was thoroughly, though not beautifully clad in skirts and gowns The loose wrapper just buttoned around his chest His lower extremities were covered by the upper two thirds of a pair of long brown stockings, the feet of which flapped at the end of his toes His own clothes were distributed on the backs of chairs before the fire It was certainly very funny, but happily effective They began to enjoy the situation Jane bethought herself that Hildreth had had no tea and that Albert might be hungry, and started to go for provisions A knock at the door stopped her and she turned very pale No one spoke and the knock was repeated

"Hildreth, are you there" said a voice and the knob was turned The door yielded and Hildreth's father entered

"Hildreth" he said "we've been looking for you—"

He stopped right there and stared in blank astonishment at the strange figure by the fire Jane turned away, Hildreth began to cry and Albert simply looked blankly back at the father

"How is this, sir?" exclaimed the father in a terrible voice "masquerading in my daughter's room after I have forbidden you the house"

"Oh papa" Hildreth sobbed, coming up to him and putting her arms around his neck "he isn't masquerading at all he fell into the pond and he would have caught his death cold, and I love him papa, and can't love anybody else, and he had to get warm somehow and I just took him here, he didn't want to come, and please take back what you said this afternoon, papa, dear, please do, it wasn't his fault

Papa looked grimly at his daughter after this and then turning to Albert said sternly

"You fell into the pond, eh"

"Yes, sir," replied Albert, plainly, "I did

"And that is how you show deference to my wishes is it

"My dear sir, I—" began Albert, earnestly

"He didn't mean to, papa," interrupted Hildreth

"Oh, he didn't mean to, eh well—" and papa looked once more at Albert The young man's earnest, anxious expression and respectful demeanor fitted so incongruously with his garb that a faint twitching came to the corners of papa's mouth

"Er—Jane," he said "go and find Thomas and tell him to bring this gentleman a suit of man's clothes. Hildreth, come with me I want to talk with you"

A half hour later Albert, looking again like a man, but still in garments that failed to fit, entered the library of the great mansion

"Mr de Grote," he said, quietly, "I wish to assure you that my return to this house was wholly unintentional"

"Hump, I suppose so Now, sir I have been talking with Hildreth I am afraid you have influenced the silly child into thinking a great deal too much of you, a great deal more than you are worth, sir"

"I do believe, Mr de Grote, that Hildreth loves me," responded Albert simply

"Oh, you do Hump Well, sir, I am inclined to think she does But—" and papa grew exasperated "why, in the name of wisdom, are you a schoolmaster and a public schoolmaster at that? Why aren't you a private teacher with a decent system at least"

"My education seemed to adapt me best to teaching, Mr de Grote, and as for the public school system, it is not so bad that men of sense cannot improve it"

"Just so, just so I wonder you didn't say that this afternoon Mr Morton sir, I am—er—not inclined to be tyrannical with my daughter, and though I cannot wholly—er—admire her choice, I—er—Mr Morton, I was just about to refresh myself with some Burgundy Will you join me

Albert had all this time been repressing a series of shivers He said

"Yes Mr de Grote, I shall be pleased to My involuntary bath has thoroughly chilled me

Papa looked squarely at the young man a minute and inquired

"Perhaps you'd like something hot"

"I should, indeed"

"Whisky toddy"

"If you please"

A ring at a bell brought a servant and hot water and a black bottle Meanwhile, the two men stood silent After they had refreshed themselves papa continued

"Mr Morton, I must say I rather like your frankness Er—" and then papa went to the window, thrust his hands into his trousers pockets and stared at the dim figures of the trees on the lawn He saw them solemnly bowing to one another as the night breeze whirled along, and he wondered if they would keep up the ceremony all night and be just as far apart in the morning Albert saw that there was good reason to hope, and dry clothes, the genial beverage and a buoyant heart cheered him But he kept discreetly silent When papa had concluded that the trees were not of a progressive order of beings, he turned about and began again

"Mr Morton, my chief objection to day was your apparent devotion to that democratic humbug, the public school system If you hadn't seen fit to defend it we might have got on Bother your poverty, I say I was poor once myself, a long time ago Now it occurred to me that as you are a trained instructor, you might—er—in the event—er—of your having some day—er—"

"Yes, sir," said Albert, encouragingly.

"That is, I mean to say, in the event of your becoming the father of a family, you might be quite qualified to instruct—er—your children and condemn the public schools, eh

"Certainly, sir," said Albert.

"Yes all these things have their compensations, I suppose I still maintain that Hildreth thinks a great deal more of you than you are worth but—er well, I have sent my man to your house to get your own clothes While they are coming, perhaps you might talk with Hildreth She may tell you what I told her if she wants to"

And he rang at the bell and a slight waiting brought Hildreth to the door Papa had poured himself another glass of Burgundy, but had not touched it

"Hildreth," he said, "go with Mr Morton into the drawing room I will join you presently

They disappeared, leaving papa gazing absently into his wine glass

"Humph" he finally muttered "If it had not been for that confounded duck pond I presume he'd have gone away and Hildreth would have forgotten him But some other equally objectionable fellow would have taken his place or she might have lingered along half heart broken Well, such an affair is better over with than hanging fire, so here goes to their happiness and my own with them"

The rare old Burgundy tickled his palate and inspired a warmer glow to his blood than he had felt for many a year and he went to the drawing room smiling, while the wind and the trees laughed together at the sight of him and the golden rods waked up to inquire what all the fuss was about

"That duck pond," whispered the winds, and the golden rods forthwith went to sleep again, knowing that everything was just as it should be, for was not the placid pond still there ready to serve its purpose in the world whenever occasion should require it—[Copyrighted All rights reserved

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### The Number of Jews in the World

St James Gazette

Concerning the figures of the entire Jewish population on the globe there is a difference of opinion among the statisticians but the Hebrew Annual declares that France [illegible] 60 000, Germany [illegible]000, of whom [illegible] in Alsace and Lorraine, Austria Hungary 1,644,0[illegible]0, of whom [illegible] are in Galicia and [illegible] in Hungary Italy [illegible] Netherlands [illegible], Roumania 26[illegible] Russia [illegible] in Poland 768,000) Turkey 10[illegible] Belgium [illegible]000, Bulgaria 10 000 Switzerland [illegible]00, Denmark 4000, Spain 1 000 Gibraltar [illegible] Greece [illegible]000, Servia [illegible]00 Sweden 3000

In Asia there are [illegible] of the race Turkey in Asia has 1[illegible]5 000, of whom 25,000 are in Palestine, 47 000 are in Russian Asia 18 000 in Persia, 14 000 in Central Asia, [illegible] in India and 1000 in China In Africa 8000 Jews live in Egypt, 55 000 in Tunisia 35,000 in Algeria [illegible] in Morocco, 6000 in Tripoli, [illegible] in Abyssinia

America counts 230 000 among her citizens and [illegible]0 000 more are distributed in other sections of the transatlantic continent, while only 12 000 are scattered through Oceanica In short, the entire total of the Hebrew race on the surface of the globe is estimated at 6,300 000

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Try our "*Pectoral Balsam*" (copyrighted) the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by [illegible] Skidmore & Co druggists 151 First street.

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# NEW BOOKS.

THE STORY OF THE NATIONS, PERSIA By S. G. W Benjamin, New York G P Putnam's Sons Sold by J K Gill & Co, Portland

Mr. Benjamin tells the "Story of Persia," and it is a story that the wildest fiction could not surpass in legends, magic, heroes, wonders, passion, amazing beauty of men and of women, tragedy and gorgeous luxury of life. Mr Benjamin says that the Persian nation no more began with Cyrus than England began with William the Conqueror Cyrus was undoubtedly a sovereign of unusual ability, but Greek historians have attributed to him noble qualities impossible in an Eastern monarch He was the first Persian king with whom the Greeks came into direct collision, and they naturally exaggerated his greatness Mr Benjamin tells a great deal about the predecessors of Cyrus the splendid beings, beloved by the higher powers, who, when babies, were cast out to die, as their greatness had been foretold by some oracle, They were saved by magic, nourished by some fabulous bird, a beast appeared, of course in due season, to punish their enemies and fulfil the oracle All this involves conspiracy, murder, compacts with the devil fights with men and dragons, contests of strength and of wit for the possession of lovely princesses, splendid armor priceless horses, innumerable soldiers, countless riches a blaze of jewels dreams and supernatural aid given in the most dramatic and picturesque way The story of King Feridoon is a wild romance and that of Zal is still more wild and fantastic, for it was Zal whom the strange bird Simurgh nursed and who came to him in every time of supreme need through his whole life Three chapters are given to the tragedy of Rustem and Sohrab This is one of the most romantic and pathetic of Oriental tales with all the elements of splendor, deceit, courage, passion and exalted emotion which give effect and fascination to those tales Mr Benjamin has told the story admirably, and one turns from his pages to read again with wider knowledge and increased pleasure Matthew Arnold's poem on the same subject.

The story hurries on to the more familiar names and times of Cyrus Darius and Xerxes, The latter is described as a man of visionary and ambitious temperament, rather than one of unusual depravity The overthrow of the Achemenian dynasty by Alexander is passed over rapidly, and the brilliant, flying historian merely glances at the centuries, until he pauses to relate the glories and virtues of the Sassanian kings, the two Sapors and the first Chosroes, who carried the empire of Persia to the highest pinnacle of glory and power It was a son of this Chosroes who tolerated all religions and advised the Magians, instead of persecuting the Christians to pay more attention to practising the maxims of their own faith, Chosroes Parvees, who succeeded this tolerant prince, had one of the most extraordinary careers in the annals of time He was a great king, and in his unswerving love for one woman he stands alone among the kings of Persia The magnificence of his court surpasses belief He was faithful to his beloved wife, Shireen, yet he kept 3000 concubines simply for the splendor of his court, and they were attended by 1[illegible],000 female servants His escort required 1000 elephants, 12,000 white camels and [illegible]0,000 horses, asses and mules This was the scale on which he lived He seemed to reach the highest point of earthly success, and he was the hero of the proudest hour in the history of Persia, when Rome was driven from the last foot of land which she had ever conquered in Asia and Eastern Africa And then came the downfall He was hated by his people, and was murdered in prison in the year 628, after being treated with diabolical cruelty The Mohammedan conquest followed and the national religion and independence of Persia were lost for more than eight centuries After various fortunes and civil wars the provinces of Persia were once more united in [illegible] under the monster Aga Mohammed Khan The present Shah is an intelligent man, who desires to improve the administration of his empire

Mr Benjamin has been United States minister to Persia, and has lived for a long time in the East He has a higher opinion of the character of Orientals than many European writers are willing to concede to them He thinks that Russia will not soon succeed in extending her sway over Persia but that Persia, the home of an active and intelligent race of great vitality, will emerge from the transitionary period through which she is now passing [illegible] supremacy, and enter upon [illegible] prosperous future

THE EARLY TUDORS, Henry VII—Henry VIII By the Rev C E Moberly, New York Charles Scribner's Sons Sold by J K Gill & Co, Portland

The series of volumes on "Epochs of Modern History" needs no word of commendation The merit of the books has won for them the place they deserve They are not only popular with general readers, but they are used as text books in the colleges and high schools of the United States The latest volume is on the early Tudors, Henry VII and Henry VIII, 1485-1547 by the Rev C E Moberly The arrangement of the book is convenient An introductory chapter shows the growth of despotism in Europe during the fifteenth century, and how slightly fettered Henry VIII. was by constitutional precedents It was his natural tendency to trickery and deceit that shaped his policy The careers of the pretenders are an interesting feature in his reign The state of Ireland was a matter of importance and Mr Moberly writes at some length of that country and of the legislation for it under Henry VII [illegible] also of maritime discovery and the revival of classical learning The view taken of Henry VIII is not so favorable as that which Mr Froude put forth but which he now shows some disposition to reconsider Mr Moberly finds that the institutions of Henry VIII have favored English freedom, however far that aim may have been from the thought of the sovereign himself Henry was a despot by nature but his evil was overruled for good in the great way that history so often shows His violence broke down many superstitions and out of the spoils of the monasteries he raised up the strong middle class which was to uphold the liberties of England One always reads with fresh interest of the splendid golden haired, accomplished youth whose beauty moved grave ambassadors to enthusiasm, who excelled in all manly sports was musical and generous, and captivated the English nation and one ponders how this radiant creature could have become the coarse, licentious, cruel Henry the Eighth

MESSIANIC PROPHECY The Prediction of the Fulfillment of Redemption Through the Messiah. By Charles Augustus Briggs, D. D. Charles Scribner's Sons Sold by J K Gill & Co, Portland

The author says his work is designed chiefly for theological students. It is the initial number of a series of three volumes, in which Dr Briggs promises to exhaustively treat his subject which he says is the most important of all themes The volumes to follow the work in hand will discuss the Messianic idea of the New Testament, and the Messianic ideal in the history of the Christian doctrine The present volume traces the Messianic idea in its development in the Old Testament scriptures Dr Briggs says he has relieved the text of Hebrew words and critical discussions so that any intelligent reader may use the book without being disturbed by anything that he cannot readily understand The fourteen chapters of which the volume is composed discuss respectively, Hebrew Prophecy, Predictive Prophecy, Primitive Messianic Ideas, Messianic Prophecy in the Mosaic Age, the Messianic Idea in the Davidic Period Messianic Ideas of the Earlier Prophets, Isaiah and His Contemporaries Jeremiah and His Contemporaries Ezekiel Prophetic Voices Out of Exile, the Prophecy of the Servant of Jahveh, the Prophecy of the Restoration of Zion Daniel, the Messianic Idea in the Times of the Restoration, the Messianic Idea Dr Briggs says there is no [illegible] work upon the subject he has undertaken [illegible] that "Messianic Prophecy has been too much [illegible] by the apologete [illegible] and the [illegible] and dogmatical teachings of the theme have been too much neglected" His book is an endeavor to remedy the defects noted

STORY OF THE NATIONS The Normans By Sarah Orne Jewett New York G P Putnam's Sons Sold by J K Gill & Co, Portland

One of Hamlet's shrewdest observations was made as he stood in the churchyard, watching the gravedigger working and singing at his work—"The hand of little occupation hath the daintier sense" And if one did not know Miss Jewett's other work there would be a temptation to suppose that the daintiness of the sense displayed in the last volume in "The Story of the Nations" came from little occupation with historical writing And perhaps even Miss Jewett could not preserve in her style so much freshness if she wrote a series of historical narratives But in the present instance, "The Story of the Normans," it is enough to say that the tale of that bold race is told with the same victorious tranquillity—as it were—the same charm of diction, the same easy and simple continuity, which her admirers have long been accustomed to prize in "Deephaven" and in succeeding sketches of country life in New England. No better occasion could

If more [illegible] fashion we [illegible] people would [illegible] they would [illegible]

HISTORY [illegible] from the [illegible] J I Good, [illegible] Portland

Prof [illegible] spirit of [illegible] strength [illegible] that attr[illegible] reader [illegible] told him [illegible] still further [illegible] Fischer [illegible] ventures [illegible] subject down [illegible] stood on the [illegible] but did no[illegible] two pages [illegible] mainder of [illegible] to Descartes [illegible] and an ex[illegible] ment of [illegible] The portion [illegible] blending of Greek philosophy [illegible] thought and trad[illegible] upon the other and their [illegible] unity in Christian doctrine is the [illegible] portion of the book Here we have [illegible] and Neo Platonism [illegible] Jewish tradition [illegible] concepts, the [illegible] cal basis of Christian[illegible] two systems, where [illegible] embodiment and [illegible] Logos, St John's [illegible] erary expression [illegible] interest to every student of history

REALISTIC PHILOSOPHY [illegible] James McCosh, LL. D, President of Princeton [illegible] volumes Charles Scribner's Sons, [illegible] New York [illegible] J K Gill & Co

In two volumes, [illegible] and the other to [illegible] subject for the general reader [illegible] admirable manner The author [illegible] remarkably limpid and his argument [illegible] cloaked with technical [illegible] He says American[illegible] without a philosophy of their own [illegible] upon Kant Hegel [illegible] This is not to his liking [illegible] an independent [illegible] second volume [illegible] leading [illegible] phy, ethics and [illegible] Hume and Spencer [illegible] without bitterness [illegible] ern English School [illegible] cussion nothing [illegible] light will find [illegible] though he [illegible] opinions [illegible] the Old World [illegible] nish a good founda[illegible] of philosophy [illegible] lished

SOCIAL STUDIES. By R. Heber Newton [illegible] of All Souls Church [illegible] nam's Sons, [illegible] New York [illegible] J K Gill & Co

Studies of the [illegible] pabulum [illegible] ome Mr Newton [illegible] eye view of the [illegible] read before the [illegible] on education an[illegible] the committee [illegible] condition of [illegible] labor poverty [illegible] itself capital [illegible] the governments [illegible] Mr Newton also [illegible] regard to [illegible] ance and education [illegible] writer

RAILWAY PR[illegible] Day Series [illegible] Putnam's Sons [illegible] by J K Gill & Co

In sixty [illegible] pages Mr [illegible] has presented a comp[illegible] railroad side of the [illegible] lem [illegible] stood, and [illegible] long and short haul [illegible] the existence of [illegible] wisdom among [illegible] everything [illegible] portance [illegible] timely and useful

HISTORY OF FRANCE [illegible] Guizot [illegible] John B Alden [illegible]

This is a fine [illegible] tion of Guizot [illegible] The price for the [illegible] $6, or $[illegible] sent by express [illegible] per volume for postage

This edition of [illegible] most marvelous [illegible] and excellent [illegible] fidelity [illegible] which we have [illegible] cription

ADD[illegible] TO [illegible] LIBRA[illegible]

The following [illegible]

## THE LOST HEIRLOOM.

### A Story that Goes to Prove the Futility of Circumstantial Evidence.

New York Times.

A singular story comes from an uptown flat going to prove the futility of circumstantial evidence. A well-known gentleman who has apartments in a desirable locality, and who has means sufficient to gratify luxurious tastes and jog along life's road comfortably. His domestic habit is to partially dress in the morning and open the windows of his sleeping-rooms for ventilation, while he sips his coffee and reads his paper in another room. Meanwhile the attendant of the apartment "makes up" his dressing-room and for the day.

One in whom he had the greatest confidence recently left his service to better her condition. Her departure was so sudden that in the emergency the vacancy was filled without ordinary consideration as to the applicant's qualifications or recommendations. Unfortunately her personal appearance was not calculated to impress her employer favorably, and he instinctively distrusted her from the day she came. However, he discovered nothing to justify his suspicions that she was untruthful or dishonest.

The other morning he received a most violent shock, which for a brief period threatened grief to the new chambermaid. While the gentleman was indulging in his early siesta the thought flashed across his mind that he had left a diamond collar-button lying on his dressing-case, and that the sinister-looking maid would be tempted to appropriate it if in a peculative mood. Just then he heard her enter the bedroom to do her morning's work. His first impulse was to rush in and snatch temptation from her view, but on second thought he made up his mind to put her to the test. He said: "If her evil genius prompts the girl to take the precious article which I prize as an heirloom, it will go hard with her. Nobody else can have stolen it but her, if it is missing, and there will be no trouble recovering the property and proving her the thief by circumstantial evidence." The maid seemed unusually slow in making up the room, and the time dragged heavily on her employer's mind. All things have an ending, and in due course the girl finished her work and went out, signaling her departure by slamming the door. The gentleman waited a few minutes lest she should return, and then, concluding that she would not, he leaped to his feet and bolted for the bedroom.

Was the diamond collar-button gone? No! But the sight that met the owner's gaze brought him to a sudden halt. As he reached the threshold a frightened monkey skipped nimbly off the dressing case with the collar-button, and sprang to the window sill, evidently the way by which the grimacing little thief had entered. He gave one glance at the human occupant of the room, and disappeared down the side of the building in the manner and with the speed peculiar to his kind. The gentleman pursued as far as he could go and called vainly to the monkey to come back with the priceless button. The sparkling diamond apparently had a fascination for the four-legged thief, and, like a shrewd robber, it caught his eye when he climbed into the room, and he grabbed it without looking for other treasures on the premises.

It turned out afterward that the monkey was a pet of one of the neighbors. It was caught after a long chase, but the diamond collar button has not been found yet. There is a suspicion that the thief swallowed it, or put it in pawn, as sneaks are given to doing when they want to get rid of their boodle. No even the pawn ticket can be found, and the monkey stands a good chance of being kidnapped and cut wide open. The gentleman who mourns the loss of his heirloom has more faith in human nature now than he had before this experience, and often says he wishes the sinister looking chambermaid had taken the diamond when she had a chance.

## MAKING FRANCE A GIFT.

### Will New York Reciprocate by Presenting a Statue of Washington?

New York Star.

There is said to be a movement on foot in New York to recognize the gift which France recently made to the people of New York and America—the statue of Liberty—by presenting to the city of Paris a statue of Washington. The movement is said to have originated with Captain Nathan Appleton, of Boston, who wrote to a prominent citizen of New York in November last a letter from Pau, in which he expressed the following sentiment relative to the proposed gift of the United States to France:

"Having for ten years been a member of the Franco-American union, and having followed with great interest all the steps which have led to the final completion of the statue of 'Liberty Enlightening the World,' you can readily understand what a disappointment it was to me not to have been present at the dedication, October 28, 1886. It was in September, 1876, that I first visited Bedloe island with M. Bartholdi to examine the site for the statue, and I was there again in June, 1884, when it arrived in the Isere from France. You doubtless remember that in September, 1876, the statue of Lafayette, also the work of Bartholdi, was presented to the city of New York by the people of France.

"I was present on that occasion and took part in the ceremonies. It was then, or possibly shortly after, that I was impressed with the idea that the proper return for the gift would be a statue of Washington for the city of Paris. I have at times mentioned the subject to various persons, and it seems to me now that such action should be taken as to insure the dedication of the statue in Paris April 30, 1889, the centennial of the day when Washington took the oath of office as first president of the United States of America. This, too, will be just before the opening of the great international exhibition at Paris. I am convinced, especially after reading the eloquent speech of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, so full of sentiment and historical allusions, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Liberty, that no one can, as a citizen of New York, more appropriately take the initiative in this plan than he. The sum required cannot be large, and a popular subscription like that started and carried through for the pedestal would soon make it up. The statue, in my opinion, should be a standing figure, and of course be in design and execution thoroughly American. I have already conversed with J. Q. A. Ward about it, and he would be glad to undertake the work. No one is more competent than he to do it well. The casting in bronze should also be done in the United States. It should be sent over on an American ship, and all expenses borne of sending and depositing it in Paris."

### Theodore Tilton's Contented Life

New York Times.

Mr. Tilton is passing now, he tells his friends, the most peaceful and contented years of his life. It is three years since he exiled himself in Paris, and he will probably end his days there. He has a floor in a grand old mansion, once the building on the Ile de Paris, back to Notre Dame, in the very heart of historic associations. Here he spends much of his time, writing, reading, living happily within himself. For the rest, he is free to dine wherever his vagrant fancy dictates, to find companionship wherever he chooses. Most often he is to be met late afternoons at the Cafe Regence, one of the very few of the famous pre-revolution resorts which the Haussmanization of the right bank of the Seine has left intact. Here for a century and more have the best chess players of Paris assembled. Alfred de Musset was a habitue, and many of the older men remembered him well.

A far more distinguished frequenter of the Regence—whom few enough of the company can recall having seen even in his early life—was a certain keen eyed, aquiline nosed young lieutenant of artillery, M. Napoleon Bonaparte. A little metal tablet is set into the dark marble of one of the tables recording that here the future emperor was wont to sit and school his mind for Marengo and Austerlitz in the mazes of chess. I fancy that no dreams of fame or of especial achievement come now to Mr. Tilton. The work upon which he is engaged is understood to be ephemeral in character—done as much for the sake of occupation and mental relief as anything else. His chief interest is to like his life and to keep it smooth, uneventful, restful, within the compass of simple desires and pleasant associations.

## MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

### A Complete Picture of the Unfortunate Queen.

Gentlemen's Magazine.

Her complexion, though likened by Brantome to alabaster and ivory, does not seem to have possessed the clearness and brilliancy which the comparison implies; for Sir James Melville, though anxious to vindicate his queen's claim to be considered "very lovely" and "the fairest lady in her country," acknowledged that she was less "white" than Elizabeth. The brightness of her eyes, which Brantome likened to stars, and Chastelard to beacons, has not been questioned; but their color is a point about which there is less unanimity, opinions varying between hazel and dark gray. As regards her hair the discrepancy of contemporary authorities is even greater. Brantome and Ronsard describe a wealth of golden hair, and this is to a certain extent confirmed by Sir James Melville, who, when called upon by Elizabeth to pronounce whether his queen's hair was fairer than her own, answered that "the fairnes of them baith was not their worst faltes." To this, however, must be opposed the testimony of Nicholas White, who, writing to Cecil in 1563, described the queen as black-haired. The explanation of this may possibly lie in Mary's compliance with the fashion, introduced about this time, of wearing wigs. Indeed Knollys informed White that she wore "hair of sundry colors," and, in a letter to Cecil, praised the skill with which Mary Seton—"the finest busker of hair to be seen in any country"—"did set such a curled hair upon the queen, that was said to be a perewyke, that showed very delicately."

According to one account the Queen of Scots wore black, according to another, auburn ringlets on the morning of her execution. Both, however, agree in this, that when the false covering fell she "appeared as gray as if she had been sixty and ten years old."

Mary's hand was white, but not small, the long, tapering fingers mentioned by Brantome being, indeed, a characteristic of some of her portraits. She was of tall stature, taller than Elizabeth, which made the Queen of England pronounce her cousin to be too tall, she herself being, according to her own standard, "neither too high nor too low." Her voice was irresistibly soft and sweet. Not only does Brantome extol it as *tres douce et tres bonne*, and Ronsard poetically celebrate it as capable of moving rocks and woods, but Knox, although ungraciously and unwillingly, also testifies to its charm. He informs us that at one of her parliaments, the queen made a "paynted orisun," and that on this occasion, "thair mycht have been hard among hir flatterias, 'Vox Dianæ!' The voice of a goddess (for it could not be Dei) and not of a woman! God save the sweet face! Was thair ever cratour spack so properlie and sweitlie!"

## CONCERNING JOURNALISTS.

A Canajoharie, N. Y., editor has an eye to business. He offers his paper for a year to "the farmer who will lay the largest egg on his editorial table," well knowing that he will get more than enough eggs to pay for the paper.

George Parsons Lathrop has severed his connection with the *Epoch*, a literary journal of New York.

George R. Graham, the proprietor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Graham's Magazine*, and the *Peterson Magazine*, and the publisher of Edgar Allan Poe, is still living in Philadelphia, an infirm old man, so poor that but for the kindness of one of his early friends he would be in the poorhouse.

The Washington correspondent of the Kansas City *Journal* says: "Another newspaper man, out at the elbows, whom I recently met in this city, was T. B. Connery, for many years managing editor of the New York *Herald*. I remember him well, when he was a 'high and mighty' person, sitting on the *Herald's* throne, difficult of access—a great man in the metropolis, because, for a brief period, Mr. Bennett allowed him to run his paper. He is a tall, blue-eyed, thin-faced, red-haired man, very gentle in his manners, and low-voiced. As is well known, after leaving the *Herald* he drifted, and finally came to Washington as an office-seeker, being rewarded with a $2500 consulship to Mexico."

The same writer says: "John Russell Young is another notable instance of a man who was once a brilliant journalist. So long as he sat in the chair of the managing editor of the *Tribune*, which Horace Greeley had founded, he was a man of importance, and could write up General Grant, and dine with all the "high tippy bobs" at Delmonico's. But reverses came. He started a paper called the *Standard*, which died after a while, and finally Grant (who never forsook a friend) took him up and made him minister to China. However, that is gone, and the last heard of John Russell Young he was calling upon Henry George in New York."

Also: "There is Z. L. White, as an example, who used to be, years ago, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. He got promoted from correspondent to editor, and undertook to run a paper in Providence, R. I. The field was already covered in that city by good evening and morning papers, both owned by the same house, which gave them a tremendous advantage. After spending some years of hard labor in the capital of Rhode Island, and sinking much of his money, he abandoned the sinking craft and came to Washington, resuming his old business of letter writing. Shortly after he reached the city his paper suspended, and the work of years will soon be forgotten."

Ira Shafer, the counsel for Alderman Cleary, of New York, who made such an irate and inconsiderate tirade against the press, has made a qualified apology for the same to John A. Greene, president of the Press Club of New York, who had sent him a very pointed remonstrance on the subject. Henry Guy Carleton was the *World's* reporter at the trial.

### A Schoolboy Who Knew Too Much.

Erie Observer.

One day recently the following amusing incident occurred in one of our district schools, unfortunately at the teacher's expense. A class in the second reader, unapt in ornithology, was reading about the "golden robins" and their peculiar habits. After they had finished reading the teacher asked the class if any one could tell her the color of the golden robin. All were silent. Thinking to enlighten them upon the subject she took a handsome and costly ring from her finger, and, holding it up before the class, said:

"What does this look like?"

Up jumped a precocious youth of 7 years and shouted: "Brass."

### The Judge Got the Baby.

Henry County (Ga.) Weekly.

A habeas corpus case was brought before Judge Dicken for trial last Tuesday for the possession of a colored baby. There was an able array of counsel for both claimants. Both sides proved so much that Judge Dicken was in doubt about who was really the right owner of the child. Bethinking himself of a Bible precedent the judge proceeded to grab the baby by the leg, reached down into his girdle and pulled out his bowie knife and proposed to do the square thing by the claimants by slicing the baby in two. Both claimants, thinking that the judge had a right to divide the baby, rushed frantically up to him saying: "Boss, don't kill him. You may have him."

## THE COLISEUM AT ROME.

### Its History Graphically Recounted by Father Caraher.

S. F. Call.

Last Sunday evening the Rev. Father T. Caraher, of the mission of San Jose, who recently returned from Rome, delivered a lecture in St Francis church, on the coliseum. The lecture was largely historical, and was instructive and interesting throughout.

"This stupendous building," said the reverend lecturer, "was first conceived by Augustus, but its erection was first begun by Vespasian, A. D. 72, and was finished by his son Titus in A. D. 80. During the eight years it was building, thirty thousand workmen were continually engaged upon it, and they were mostly captive Jews whom Titus brought for that purpose from Jerusalem after its destruction. Its architect was one Gaudentius, of whom little is known in addition except that he became its first Christian martyr. Its site was a fishpond in Nero's garden, and the building covered six English acres. It was built of huge blocks of travertine, mostly taken from Nero's palace. It was elliptical in form, and to this fact is due its wonderful permanency. Its outer walls were 170 feet high, incrusted with marble and studded with statues. Its circumference was 576 yards, its diameter 620 by 513 feet. That of the arena, where the games were displayed, was 281 by 176 feet, while its seating capacity has been variously estimated from 100,000 to 150,000. Its means of ingress and egress were so complete that it could be filled and emptied in less time than a modern theater seating a thousand people.

It was roofless, but covered when occasion required, by a purple silk canopy or or series of canopies which protected the six acres included in the building, from rain and sunshine, at the same time flooding the entire inside with every color of the solar spectrum. It was used for brutal fights between wild beasts, between men and wild beasts and between man and man, and was after turned into a lake, for sea-fights. At its dedication by Titus, lasting 100 days, 5000 wild beasts perished, while at the games given by Trajan, lasting 120 days, 12,000 were slaughtered. Four thousand gladiators were killed in one series of games, and its arena drank the blood of 100,000 captive Goths and Vandals. At the gladiatorial butcheries, water was thrown through fountains 100 feet high, to cool the air. Perfumed water flowed from pipes in all parts of the building, to cover the smell of blood, which sweet music lulled the senses to the devilry being enacted. The aqueduct leading from the coliseum to the Tiber was choked with the blood of the slain. These horrible scenes were enacted several times a day during the games in the presence of the emperor, the vestal virgins, patricians and plebians of Rome. Even women, known as Amazons, took part in these bloody fetes.

For 300 years after its erection the cry never ceased to be heard in Rome, "To the lions with the Christians." Thousands upon thousands of Christians reddened the sand of its arena with their blood, and its ruins, which are more imposing than any modern structure, should be preserved in memory of the blessed martyrs who sealed their faith in Christ within its walls. It has been used as a quarry for centuries to build the palaces of Italian princes, but the popes have propped its walls and are attempting its preservation.

While stands the coliseum Rome shall stand;
When falls the coliseum Rome shall fall;
And when Rome falls, the world.

## PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Miss Braddon, the English novelist, receives $5000 for every serial story, and as much more for the cheap editions that follow the completion.

David Clark, of Hartford, has given to the Hartford Hospital and Old People's Home a farm of 108 acres near the city. The gift is valued at $75,000.

Oscar Wilde's mother is in no immediate danger of the poorhouse, as recently reported. She entertains handsomely at her London residence, and her latest work, "Irish Folk-Lore and Fairies," will yield her $5000 to $10,000.

William Bates, of Whitley county, Ky., has just killed his seventh man. Colonel Bates is only 30 years old, and may reasonably be counted upon to score his even dozen before "somebody gets the drop on him."

Cornelius Vanderbilt's four sons are the editors, proprietors, printers and publishers of a lively amateur paper called the *Comet*. It appears monthly, and a thrilling serial called "A Narrow Escape" is begun in the March number.

Mrs. Cleveland is not studying French and German during Lent, as recently stated. Mrs. Folsom says: "My daughter speaks both French and German fluently now, and, except to read the standard books in these tongues, is not studying them, I know."

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimer is having great sport in India. He writes that on a hunting party given in his honor by the rajah of Lehore there were bagged nine tigers, three bears, six rhinoceroses, fourteen buffaloes, twenty-two stags and five wild hogs.

The Rev. Jo Cook proposes to start a journal, which shall be "removed totally from the influences of money and popularity." The experiment of running a newspaper on faith will be a very interesting one. Subscribers will only be required to pay in their minds.

Charles H. Sprint, of Baltimore, has in his possession a curious old copy of George Washington's will. It was printed in Alexandria, Va., in 1800, and consists of thirty odd clearly-printed but time-stained pages. It makes very interesting reading, and is a curious souvenir.

### Women Who Attain Social Eminence.

Atlanta Constitution.

Thackeray, in one of his inimitable sketches, speaks half jestingly, half cynically of the transient glory of women who attain greatness in the social world, in art or in song. It is a sad fact, but in what he says there is much truth. There is always a dreary close to the life of a woman who has been forced to relinquish the crown which she has won, or to resign the scepter she has wielded so triumphantly. The thought is suggested by a striking event. The once beautiful Empress Eugenie illustrates what I am speaking about. To-day in New York her crown may be seen—the diadem which once rested on the fairest brow of all France. This coronet, with its tiara of diamonds is now exhibited in a New York jeweler's window. It is said to have cost the empress a million francs, and it contains no less than two thousand precious stones mounted in gold. It was a private extravagance on the part of the empress. She, not content with the assortment of crowns already at her disposal, had this one made. All the others she regarded as old fashioned and commonplace. She commissioned a noted Parisian jeweler to make this striking Bonapartist diadem. It combines a wreath of violets with a bouquet of the Bonapartist flowers, the center violet bearing on its leaf a dewdrop represented by a brilliant of the first water, weighing fifteen carats.

This diamond, rarest in the imperial casket, is now on exhibition, and may be bought by any one who has money sufficient to pay for it. Possibly Mrs. Mackay or some other one of the "silver queens" will bear it off, and it will form an additional step up the ladder of their mushroom nobility.

The once beautiful empress has survived her greatness, outlived her fame. Living in obscurity, deserted by all save a few of her worshipers who flattered and feted her in the glory of her prosperity; brooding over the triumphant past; shuddering at the thought of the desolate present, and dreading the uncertain future, this woman, once the idol and ruler of France, now lives in the barren present of a blasted past, with none so poor as to do her reverence. Time has not dealt kindly with this dethroned empress. Her face has lost its perfect oval which made her beauty famous. Those eyes that challenged the artist's brush, with their changing lights and shadows, are dim and lustreless. The figure has lost its symmetry, but not of its regal grace and dignity; the hair is bleached by grief, and the once marvelous sweetness of her voice is sad and low. Naught remains to the fallen queen but her name and the recollection of her fame.

A sorrow's crown of sorrow
Remembering happier days.

The bowed head is now shrouded in the habiliments of mourning, and saddest of all, is the fact that the crown which once so proudly rested on beauty's brow, is to-day become traffic on a public mart.

## THE CHINESE HAREM.

### The Interesting Rules which Govern Its Administration.

London Times.

There appeared a few weeks ago a decree of the empress mother of China, calling upon Tchou, the censor, to justify his strictures with regard to the employment of one of the court eunuchs in a semi-official capacity. The incident has caused a good deal of excitement in Pekin, particularly among the 5000 guardians of the imperial harem. A strong feeling of rivalry exists between these palace officials and the mandarins; but the former are supported by the empress, who has the supreme direction and choosing of the female members of the court. The emperor may have seven legal and an unlimited number of "illegal" concubines. If however one of the latter gives birth to a son her status is legitimated, and she becomes a "Princess of the Blood," and associated to the fortunes of her child, who may one day ascend the throne. Those young ladies who arrive at the age of 25 without giving an increase to the imperial family, are restored to the bosoms of their parents, and are quickly sought in marriage by suitors of their own degree. It is an accepted social dogma that they all leave the court without a stain upon their character. An overhauling of the seraglio in this sense takes place every three years, and new recruits from about 14 years of age are selected by the empress to fill up the vacancies. Her choice however is almost invariably confined to the pretty daughters of Manchu officers, so as to preserve as far as possible the racial integrity of the dynasty.

### Friday America's Day.

Donohoe's Magazine.

Friday has long been regarded as a day of evil omen, but it has been, to say the least, an eventful one in American history.

Friday, Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery.

Friday, ten weeks afterward, he discovered America.

Friday, Henry III. of England gave John Cabot his commission, which led to the discovery of North America.

Friday, St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States, was founded.

Friday, the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, arrived at Plymouth, and on Friday they signed that august compact, the forerunner of the present constitution.

Friday, George Washington was born.

Friday, Bunker Hill was seized and forfeited.

Friday, Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown; and on Friday the motion was made in congress that the united colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

## THE HOTELS.

### ST. CHARLES.

A J Baker, Seattle
J W Whann, La Camas
Miss Thompson, do
J A Munday, Vancr
J G Wilkes, S F
W H Habson, Stayton
J M Watson, Pendleton
M L Coovert, Cheney
W Tharp, Seattle
H C Telfer, Astoria
S Arnold, do
F E Hall, do
J B Keeney, Pendleton
Mrs I. J Smith, Roseburg
F H Saprenant, Astoria
B B Franklin, do
Mrs W P Kendy, Corvls
R J Rodgers, La Grand
P Saunders, Pendleton
J E Sibley & wf, Hobsvll
C Russell, W Walla
D Lyons, do
W M Patterson & wf, S F
W E Crews, Pendleton
G W Welthie, Dalles
J Galt, Creswell
G M Reill, do
H King, S F
G B Franklin & wf, Sprg
Miss F Franklin, do
J F Van Horne, Castle Rock
L B Williamson, La Grnd
J C Martin, Kalama
Mrs Maurice, do
C F Hidkling, do
E A Blankman, N Y
L L Ormsbey, Nebraska
W D Smith, N Powder
E B Stinson, Chicago
W G Prescott, Cal
J G Megler & wf, Brokfld
G Constene, S F
A Catlin, Freeport
R R Warmoth, Halsey
J H Mitchell, Jr. Tacoma
L W Corner, Freeport
S W Thomas, Hillsboro
J A Wright, Hayward
A H Bonner, S F
L J Morrill & wf, Bay City
I. Butler, The Dalles
Miss Butler, do
Mrs Hanrahan, Ellensbg
Mrs T W Irvin, Montana
Mrs F Fulton, do
Z L Orcutt, San Jose
W H Dempley, S F
D G Moorehouse, N Y
H O Wingard, Omaha
M L Hamilton, Seattle
Miss Miller, Weston

### QUIMBY.

J Soper, McMinnville
S W Norton & wf, do
Geo W Soper, do
M L Wenlock, do
C N Hatch, Portland
C C Adams & wf, Ashland
A Sewell, New Mexico
D E Brewer, Chemawa
J Hedley, do
H E Ingram, Topeka
I H Ferguson, Idaho
T Lee & wf, Seattle
G H Carey, DeWitt, Neb
J A Bihnnet, Cascades
M Kelly, do
S W Lex, Seattle
Thos Lemont, Corvallis
Geo Brooks, W W
C W Moe, Skamokawa
H Kelly, Victoria
Frank Smith, Astoria
Overman West, Eugene
W J Irving, The Dalles
P Schroder, Sprague
E Anderson, Sellwood
W C Collins, Helens
Abner Blair, New Prov
P H Green, Willows, Cal
G Lundy & wf, Missouri
M T Bixley, St Johnsb, Vt
O Bonnet, Bloomington
Chas A Kilne, do
J A Gwin & fm, Walnut, K
C A Gwin & fm, do
Thos Mocke, Astoria
H McDonald, Forest Gv
J W Birtch, W T
J H Cummings, do
Geo Birtch, do
L L Ormsby, Nebraska
J E Edwards, Yaquina
R R Williams, Portland
M H Hartzell, do
Jas Wilson, Salem
J Valentine, Minn
L E Finn, Corvallis
L L Swift and, Vancouver
Jos Ellison, do
S O Woods, Yaquina
H H Hall, Eagle Gorge
W J Nixon, East Side

### INTERNATIONAL.

M Finley, California
J W McGovern, Huntngn
B McCarthy, do.
J McDowell, do
F L McLaren & w, Ohio
P B Conant, do
J S Fawley, w&2 c, do
Jus Madison&fy, Iowa
C D Adler, do
F H Paxton & sn, do
J H Bourbon & fy, do
J W Fairfax, do
A Hanett, do
H C Ingram, Topeka
G Voss, Astoria
F J Voss, do
Mrs Gibson & c, Denver
G Osborn&w, Wash Ter
Thos Gordon, Seymore
R E Dickerell&fy, do
Julian Hardstay, Ind
R W Moore, do
H J Elmore, Charleston
E E Mathieson, Califor
M Williams, do
E Johnson, Kalama
J Robbins, Sacramento
Chas Portland&fy, do
D W Murat & w, Neb
Sam Solinson, do
D W Hawley, do
J H Buehlow & fy, do
David Houghton, do
F F Molly, do
Jus Tegus, w&3 c, do
L J Johnson, Old Point
J Martin, Stanwood
E Hill, do
M Lowery, do
M Sommerfield, Ls Angls
M T Larsen, Oregon City
A W James & w, St Jos
D Dunning, do
C Lanning, Kansas
N Lanning, do
J Carmary, do
E W Eades, Petersburg
J A Kenville, Cascades
L L Laflin, Drain

### THE GILMAN.

Judge Sawyer, San Fran
W R Davidson, do
Theo Goodman, do
Max Meyer, do
John Siegel, do
Henry Aiken, do
Dave Earl, do
Theo Mansfield, do
I J Ascheim, do
A B Pauluse, Vancouver
Mrs A B Pauluse, do
Chas Brown, do
Miss E Meir, do
A H Senneman, Boston
T C Armstrong, Washingtn
D Shepherd, Washougal
J N Allison, U S A
E J McClernand, do
E J McCoy, do
J E Ruckle, do
E St J Grebla, do
E A Strait, Seattle
R L Aldrich, Cascades
John Parkins, Boston
Mrs Parkins & ch, do
Miss E Chase, do
F C Chrisley, Arlington
A J Parker, New York
C Warren, Nashville
W F Cornell & wf, Salem
C R Reynolds, Vancouver
J S Smith, Mckiltea

### MERCHANTS.

W Beebe & fy, Portland
W B Bradford, Hood Riv
G A Gove & drs, Kalama
A L Morris, Tacoma
M Upper, do
W J Dry, do
J D Hackett, Kans City
Wm B Connelly, Dalles
J H Henderson, do
Mrs S Atkins, Riparia
W E Jamieson, Roseb'g
T O Rutledge, Indianap'ls
A C Buchanan, Louisville
F B Turtin, Olympia
T S Jewett, Astoria
E B Hall & wf, Boston
H E Andrus, The Dalles
C W Elkins, Buena Vista
F C Jackson & w, Salem
B W Olmstead, Ellensbg
J W Bonham, Spok Falls
A D McDonald, do

Nellie Boyd Company:

Miss Nellie Boyd
T J Murray
T R Harrold
J McKee
H M Armstrong
G M Welty
Frank Hatch
D W Mayers
F Reinand
J J Wallace

### ESMOND.

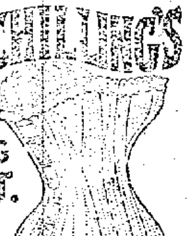
C M Anderson, Walla W
L Thompson, The Dalles
E J Taylor, Kelso
C H Green, Mich
H M Dubleton, Victoria
R G Shafer, Astoria
A W Pratt, Vancouver
J F Kimball, Cathlamet
R R Wagner, Astoria
T A Williams, S F
M S Short, Tacoma
J S Brotherton, Astoria
A Brunton, Toronto
S S Blake, Toronto
E V Reid, Troutdale
J C Patterson, Minneaplis
E V Smalley, St. Paul
W H Barbour, do
F A Care, do
Mrs N P Barbour, do
Miss M R Holbrook, do
E H Wood, Mich
B H Smith, E Portland
Martin Riley, Seattle
Thos Kirk, do
F Wolseley, London Or
Chas Harvey, do

### HOLTON HOUSE.

J Baum, Colville
Dan Ross, San Fran
E H Clarke, Walla Walla
Walter Flemming, Or City
W P Patten, Iowa
A W Patten, do
A S Richards, N Y
Jas Tolman, Helena
T J Danver, Victoria
M A Quigley, do
L Sitley, Seattle
T H Dixton, San Fran
E J Lanning, Albany
F W Pettygrove, Pt Tsnd
W J Adams, San Fran
W A Beole, do
F J Bachelder, do
G W McCurdy, do
L Fisk, N Y
P Munsen, Vancouver
S Ralston, Pt Townsend
Chas Presley, Chicago
Jas Presley, do

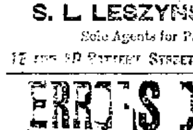
SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP
A peerless remedy for Scrofula, White Swellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, Gout, Chronic Sores, Syphilis, Tumors, Carbuncles, Salt Rheum, Malaria, Bilious Complaints, and all diseases indicating an Impure Condition of the Blood, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Skin, etc. This Grand Remedy is composed of vegetable extracts, chief of which are SARSAPARILLA and STILLINGIA. The cures effected are absolute. For sale by all Druggists.
JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York.
Write for Illuminated Book.

DR. SCHILLING'S HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.



CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations, as this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.
For sale by DRY GOODS DEALERS, or if not obtainable, will mail, postage paid, HEALTH PRESERVING, $1.50; ENGLISH SATTEEN, $2.00; NURSING, $1.50; ABDOMINAL, $2.00; MISSES, $1.
S. L. LESZYNSKY & CO.
Sole Agents for Pacific Coast,
17 and 19 Battery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

ERRORS OF YOUTH



The Woful Curse of Life, the common cause of Weakness and Early Decay of Mind, Nerves, and Body, Dyspepsia, Sexual Decay, Lost Power, Drains, Night Losses, Falling Fits, Weak Memory, Pimples, Clammy Hands, Weak Eyes, Insanity, Torpor, Bashfulness, Paralysis, Wasting and Smallness of Organs, Varicocele, &c.
Perfect, Lasting Cure and Full Vigor, Full Strength, Potency and Development of Parts, with new Brain and Nerve Power, or we forfeit $1000. We use only the wonderful
CRAIGIE MEDICATED PEARLS.
No Humbug, Guess-work, or Experiment. POSITIVE PROOFS. Doctors' Evidence, History of the Discovery, List of Cases, References, Symptoms, Method and Prices mailed FREE. Strictest Secrecy. Consultation Free. Address
CRAIGIE MEDICAL CLINIC,
35 Nassau St., New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

*We have never handled a catarrh remedy that has increased so rapidly in sales as Ely's Cream Balm or that has given such universal satisfaction.*—C. N. Crittenton, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

35 MEDALS AWARDED TO BENSON'S
Cures Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all Aches and Strains.
CAPCINE
Beware of imitations under similar sounding names. Ask for Benson's and take no other.
PLASTER
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SEABURY & JOHNSON, Prop'rs, New York

*TRANSPORTATION LINES.*

**Vancouver Transportation Co.'s**

STEAMER LURLINE FOR VANCOUVER.

Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 5 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Morrison street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

**COWLITZ ROUTE**—FOR Freeport (via Willamette Slough), touching at St. Helens and way points. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Str. "Jos. Kellogg," 7 A. M. For Toledo, touching at St. Helens and way points. Str. "Toledo," Monday and Thursday, 6 A. M. Dock at foot of Yamhill st.

**PUGET SOUND MAIL LINE**

Washington Steamboat Transportation Co.

TACOMA, SEATTLE & PORT TOWNSEND.

Leave Tacoma upon arrival Portland train for Seattle, Madison, Gamble, Ludlow and Townsend, going through direct. Returning, leave Port Townsend every day (except Sunday) at 1 P. M.

Close connection with company's steamers for Whatcom and Skagit.

Purchase tickets to Tacoma and check baggage to wharf. Special inducements to commercial men.

D B JACKSON, President. GEO S JACOBS, Secretary.

## NEW ROUTE

### Portland & Willamette Valley.

**Between Portland and Airlie—80 miles.**

| LEAVE | | | LEAVE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 10:30 AM | 6:20 PM | Airlie | | 5:35 AM |
| Lafayette | 1:48 PM | 9:35 PM | Monmouth | | 5:58 AM |
| Sheridan | | 2:17 PM | Dallas | | 10:24 AM |
| Dallas | | 6:04 PM | Sheridan | | 12:44 PM |
| Monmouth | | 7:22 PM | Lafayette | 6:30 AM | 3:18 PM |
| Airlie (arrive) | | 8:20 PM | Portland (arrive) | 9:30 AM | 6:15 PM |

**Between Portland and Coburg—128 miles.**

| LEAVE | | LEAVE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 10:00 A.M. | Coburg | 6:15 A.M. |
| Silverton | 4:10 P.M. | Brownsville | 8:00 A.M. |
| West Scio | 6:19 P.M. | Leng's | 8:17 A.M. |
| Leng's | 7:51 P.M. | West Scio | 10:20 A.M. |
| Brownsville | 8:13 P.M. | Silverton | 12:50 P.M. |
| Coburg (arrive) | 10:35 P.M. | Portland (arrive) | 6:15 P.M. |

TICKETS for sale at office and Depot, foot of Jefferson st., and C. & B. T. Co's office, Second and Pine sts.

**General Offices N. W. cor. First and Pine.**

WM REID, Pres't P. & W. V. Ry.
CHAS. N. SCOTT, Receiver O. R'y Co. (Ld.) Line.

SUTTON & CO'S DISPATCH LINE.

**FROM NEW YORK FOR PORTLAND, OR., DIRECT.**

The Favorite A1 Clipper Ship

**NANCY PENDLETON,**

PENDLETON, Master

Will go on berth for Portland, Or., direct, and be ready for cargo about April 20th, and having large engagements, will have prompt dispatch.

SUTTON & CO., 82 South st., N.Y.
SUTTON & BEEBE, Agents,
18 North Front st., Portland, Or.

**REGULAR LINE TO TILLAMOOK.**

The STR. "A. B. FIELD" will make regular trips, weather permitting,

**Between Astoria, Tillamook Bay and Nestucca.**

Freight shipped per O. R. & N. Co. in care of STR. "FIELD" will receive prompt attention. Passengers taken from Astoria. BADOLLET & CO.

## For Astoria—Fast Time.

**STR. TELEPHONE**

Leaves Alder Street Tuesday & Thursday at 6 A.M.—on Sunday at 9 A.M. Returning, leaves Astoria, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

Close connections at Kalama to the Sound, and at Astoria with the Gen. Miles for Ilwaco, Oysterville and Gray's Harbor.

Connections at Portland with O. & C. and Westside Trains, Vancouver and Oregon City boats, and Eastern bound trains. E. A. SEELY, Agent, Portland.

U. B. SCOTT, Pres't. Telephone No. 81.

*BANKS.*

**Bank of British Columbia.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital | $1,850,000 |
| Reserve | 400,000 |

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate. FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager.

**Commercial National Bank OF PORTLAND.**

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

| | |
|---|---|
| President | D. P. THOMPSON |
| Vice President | R. M. WADE |
| Cashier | R. L. DURHAM |
| Assistant Cashier | H. C. WORTMAN |

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER, sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the northwest.

EXCHANGE sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

Collections Receive Prompt Attention.

**First National Bank OF PORTLAND.**

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.

| | |
|---|---|
| President | HENRY FAILING |
| Vice President | H. W. CORBETT |
| Cashier | G. E. WITHINGTON |
| Assistant Cashier | H. J. CORBETT |

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco, and the principal points in the Northwest.

SIGHT and TIME BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong-Kong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

**Merchants National Bank,**

PORTLAND, OR.,

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

| | |
|---|---|
| President | JAMES STEEL |
| Vice President | J. LOEWENBERG |
| Cashier | L. A. MACRUM |

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER on San Francisco and New York.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

**Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,**

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

**OREGON & WASHINGTON Mortgage Savings Bank**

31 First street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits.

| | |
|---|---|
| Three months | 4 per cent. |
| Six months | 5 " |
| Nine months | 5½ " |
| One Year | 6 " |

**LOANED ON MORTGAGES $7,597,721 in 11 Years.**

CORRESPONDENCE

Is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to

WILLIAM REID, President.

CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED.

**THE SOLICITORS' COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.**

Capital ..........$500,000

**MORTGAGE LOANS.**

MONEY TO LOAN in amounts to suit, on improved farm and city property in Oregon and Washington Territory.

J. CARROLL McCAFFREY,
Resident Manager,
Office 29 Stark St., Portland, Oregon.

**THE Portland National Bank.**

Transacts a General Banking Business.

ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.

SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

| | |
|---|---|
| WILLIAM REID | President |
| GEN. RUFUS INGALLS | Vice-President |
| D. F. SHERMAN | Cashier |

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT, President. JUDGE W. W. THAYER, Vice-President.
A. F. WHEELER, Cashier.

**Metropolitan Savings Bank**

Transacts a General Banking Business; allows interest on deposits as follows:

On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.

Directors:

Judge W. W. Thayer
Judge R. D. Shattuck
Sylvester Farrell
Hon. Richard Williams
Van B. DeLashmutt
C. H. Dodd
R. W. Scott
H. W. Monastes
Dr. W. H. Saylor
Dr. S. J. Barber
L. F. Powers

**London and San Francisco Bank, LIMITED.**

Capital and Reserve ..........$5,300,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans; discounts bills; issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First St.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

FRANK DEKUM, President | W. K. SMITH, Vice Pres't | R. C. STRATTON, Cashier.

**The Portland Savings Bank**

OF PORTLAND, OR.,

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS:

D. P. Thompson
Sol. Hirsch
E. J. Jeffery
Frank Dekum
W. K. Smith
C. A. Dolph
R. M. Wade
Geo. H. Durham
J. W. Brazee
Ward S. Stevens
Cleveland Rockwell

S. W. cor. Second and Washington sts.

*INSURANCE.*

**Union Insurance Company**

FIRE AND MARINE.

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital $ - - $750,000.

AGENCY OREGON DIVISION.

No. 9 Stark St.

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

**NORTHERN ASS'CE CO., Engl'd.**

**SCOTTISH UNION & NATIONAL INS. CO., Scotl'd.**

Combined Cash Assets $30,000,000,

THOMPSON & RIGGEN, Agents,
48 Stark st., Portland, Or.

**THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | £2,000,000 |
| Reserve fund, (in addition) | £375,003 |
| Deposit in Oregon | £10,020 |

Agency in Portland at No. 6 First street.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

— THE —

**OREGON FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO OF PORTLAND.**

Cash Assets, - - $353,279 15

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 Stark St.

*MARKETS.*

**PACIFIC MARKET.**

E. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.

**SPAULDING & PAPWORTH.**

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,

Corner Third and Ash Streets.

**W. W. SPAULDING**

(Successor to J. S. Keller & Co.)

CORNER FIRST AND MADISON STS.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

**A. H. JOHNSON,**

CENTRAL MARKET,

Wholesale Butcher and Packer

Special attention paid to supplying ships.

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

**O'SHEA BROS.,**

Wholesale Butchers & Packers

And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.

Special attention given to supplying ships.

Stalls 32, 33 and 34 Central Market, Portland.

*RAILWAYS AND STEAMBO*

**GREAT OVERLAND ROU**

**Northern Pacific Railr**

Shortest Line to Chicago & the Ea

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Jo Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Boston, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapoli Cincinnati, New Orleans, and a points south and southeast,

VIA

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

is the ONLY Line Running

Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge)
From Washington and Oregon

To The East

VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and change of cars.

Leave Portland at 5 P. M. daily; arrive neapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:00 A. M. New Tacoma 6:15 P. M., connecting with all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent,
No. 2 Washington st.

**CANADIAN PACIFI RAILWAY.**

SHORTEST, QUICKE

AND IN EVERY RESPECT

THE BEST ROUTE.

—TO—

Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax, Portland, Boston, New York, Chicago, St. P Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, and All Points East and Southeast.

Finest Dining & Sleeping-Car Route in the

Private Drawing Rooms, Luxurious Smoking Rooms, and Elegant Bath Rooms attached to all Sleepers.

New and Elegant Second-class Sleepers Port Moody to Montreal, Free of Charge!

Courteous Employes, Splendid Passe Equipments, Three Thousand Mile Smooth Steel Rail Track, Ballasted Along its Entire Length! An Ever-Changing Panorama of Gran Magnificent Scenery!

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the Line to the East from Portland Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, and All Puget Sound Points.

Sleeping-Car accommodations reserved in adv RAPID TRANSIT—LOWEST RATES.

For full information or tickets call on or add C. G. McCORD, Passenger and Freight No. 6 Washington st., Portland.

D. E. BROWN, District Passenger Agent, Port Moody.

The journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic new transcontinental line is one of unint interest from start to finish. Mount ers! Passing through the most mag in the world! Twenty miles along The Rocky Mountains! The Selkirks Range!—Eclipse in Grandeur and sublimity Alps of Switzerland!

**OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD**
**ONLY POPULAR ROUTE**
**EVER PICTURESQUE**

Fast Time! Sure Connection! New Equip

225 MILES SHORTER!

20 HOURS' LESS TIME!

Accommodations unsurpassed for Comfort Safety!—Fares and Freights much than by any other route between points in the Willamette Valley and San Francisco!

ONLY ROUTE VIA

**YAQUINA BAY!**

—TO—

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS**

(Except Sundays)

Leave Yaquina, 6:20 A.M. Leave Albany
Arrive Corvallis 10:25 A.M. Arrive Corvallis
Arrive Albany 11:20 A.M. Arrive Yaquina

Oregon and California trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

THE OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO'S STEAMSHIPS

—SAIL—

FROM YAQUINA.
Willamette, Mon., April 4
Yaquina City, Fri., " 8
Willamette, Thurs., " 14
Yaquina City, Wed., " 20
Willamette, Mon., " 25
Yaquina City, Tues., May 1

The Company reserves the right to change sailing dates.

Fares between Corvallis and San Francisco: Rail and Cabin $18—Rail and Steerage

For further information apply to
CHAS. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

**OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.**

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.

Train for the East leaves Ash st. wharf every day at

3:15 P. M.,

With Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Council Bluffs, St. Paul, Walla Walla and Dayton without change. Train from the East arrives at A. M. every day.

**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

FROM PORTLAND. Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows:

Oregon, Tuesday....Mar. 1
Columbia, Friday...Mar. 4
State, Wednesday...Mar. 9
Oregon, Monday....Mar. 14
Columbia, Saturday, Mar. 19
State, Thursday....Mar. 24
Oregon, Tuesday....Mar. 29
Columbia, Monday, April 3

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

TO ASTORIA.

U. S. Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

TO DALLES AND CASCADES.

Leave Ash street at 7 A. M., except Sunday.

TO OREGON CITY, DAYTON AND CORVALLIS.

Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Corvallis steamers leave at 6 A. M. Monday and Thursday. Returning at Portland 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

TICKET OFFICE, ASH STREET WHARF.

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
JNO. J. BYRNE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

**OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA**

VIA

**Oregon & California R. R.**

And Connections.

Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30.

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Co.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND

Mail Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 8:00 A. M. | Ashland | |
| Ashland | 5:45 P. M. | Portland | |

Albany Express Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 4:00 P. M. | Lebanon | |
| Lebanon | 6:45 A. M. | Portland | |

**Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars**

Daily between Portland and Ashland.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 7:30 A. M. | Corvallis | |
| Corvallis | 1:30 P. M. | Portland | |

At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R.R. for Yaquina Bay.

Express Train.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 4:50 P. M. | McMinnville | |
| McMinnville | 5:45 A. M. | Portland | |

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, corner Front and F streets. Tickets for principal points can only be procured at company's office,

Corner F and Front sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

# PACIFIC COAST.

## Interview with Leland Stanford on the Interstate Law.

## MARPLE SENTENCED TO HANG.

### Troubles of White and Chinese Railroad Men—Indian Murders in British Columbia—Seattle and Tacoma News.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The *Alta* this morning publishes an interview with Leland Stanford, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company regarding the effect of the enforcement of section four of the interstate commerce law on the commerce of San Francisco. He said "Literal enforcement of the fourth section of the interstate commerce law would be simply ruinous and destructive of our commerce, not only with China and Japan, but with Australia and all other countries whose trade naturally comes to us by way of the ocean. You see the through freight business is but a small proportion, probably not more than 15 per cent. of our whole carrying trade. It is upon our local business we depend for profit. This may be said of all roads, and will be true of every road that reaches the Pacific coast. Brought, as we are, by our location, into competition with the great waterways of the ocean, we cannot make the rate. Where the means of transportation by water or by rail are co-existent the waterway, which is naturally the cheapest means of transportation, will always make the rate, and railroads must follow or forfeit the business. Now our agents in China and Japan are brought face to face with competition rates by way of the Suez canal, by water and rail across the Isthmus of Panama, and by all water around Cape Horn. Hitherto we have tried to meet that competition by giving rates which, if not as low as those by water, were, when combined with the added advantages of speed, sufficient to secure a large proportion of business. Those rates of themselves would not be remunerative, that is to say, if our whole carrying business was conducted on the same basis it would not pay the operating expenses of the road and interest on the investment, but as we are compelled to keep up our track and rolling stock and operate our road any way, through business, even at those low rates, contributes toward paying the expenses of the road, and to that extent operates in a measure to enable us to make lower rates on local business than might otherwise be possible. Now, however, we are brought face to face with this through proposition. If the law is to be literally enforced and we cannot make a special rate for this through business without making a corresponding rate for all our local business, we shall be compelled to choose between local and through business, and in that event, naturally we will have to forego through business."

### THE DEATH SENTENCE.

**To be Hanged at Lafayette June 29 Next.**

LAFAYETTE, Or., April 9.—Court convened at 10 o'clock this forenoon. A motion to set aside the verdict of the jury in the Marple case, on the grounds of insufficient evidence to convict, was overruled by Judge Boise. The prisoner Marple was told to stand up, and was asked by the court if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him in accordance with the verdict of the jury. Marple replied that he would like to say a great deal in reference to his trial, and proceeded in a rambling and disconnected way for nearly an hour reviewing the testimony of the witnesses called in behalf of the prosecution, directly charging some of them with willful and malicious perjury. A whispered remark from his attorney, Mr. H. Y. Thompson, had the effect of bringing his remarks to a close, after which Judge Boise pronounced the following sentence:

You will be taken from hence to the jail of this county and be kept in close confinement until the 29th day of June next, then between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. of that day you will be taken from said jail to the place to be prepared for the execution of this judgment, and then hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul.

He was not perceptibly moved by the sentence being pronounced upon him. Marple's talk to the court had the effect to lessen the doubts as to his guilt that may have been in the minds of some of those who were present.

### FROM SEATTLE.

**A Woman Charged with Insanity, to Obtain her Property.**

SEATTLE, April 9.—Mrs. Annie A. Fell, wife of Joseph Fell, a saloon-keeper at Eumenclaw, was brought to this city yesterday by Sheriff Cochrane. The woman is charged by her husband, who is about 50 years of age, with being insane, and he asks that she be sent to the asylum at Steilacoom. Mrs. Fell was brought before Probate Judge Rochester this morning. She had engaged legal counsel and sets up in defense that she was perfectly sane and competent to transact business, and that her husband is taking this method to get rid of her, so that he can dispose of the property and marry another woman. The case was tried by a jury, Drs. P. B. M. Miller and T. T. Minor being present as experts. It was reported that the woman and her husband quarreled a great deal about the property. The testimony of neighbors was taken and also that of the physicians, as experts. The judge then charged the jury, who immediately returned a verdict for the woman. She was accordingly discharged.

### TACOMA NEWS.

AN ANTI-CHINESE SALUTE.

TACOMA, April 9.—Among the friends of Eugene Semple there is rejoicing here over his appointment. A governor's salute is now being fired from the only canon in town.

WILD RUMORS.

Otis Sprague, assistant superintendent of the Northern Pacific railroad, received a dispatch from the front this afternoon calling upon him to send out a surgeon and corps of assistants to the relief of wounded men, of whom it was stated that two were shot and several severely cut. A special engine was at once dispatched with the surgeon and corps. No further particulars could be learned, but the dispatch gave rise to wild rumors on the streets that the white contractors, time-keepers, etc., had been set upon by the discontented Chinese laborers and massacred.

A train has just arrived from the front. The particulars of the trouble, hastily gleaned, are about as follows: The Chinese laborers were dissatisfied with the over boss, and they tried to kill him, when the guards interfered. In the row following, three Chinamen were fatally injured, one in the head, and two in the body. None dead. Two guards were cut slightly with hatchets. The wounded men were brought down and taken to the hospital.

### CALIFORNIA.

REWARD FOR A CHINESE MURDERER.

CHICO, April 9.—A reward of $1000 has been offered for the capture of the Chinaman who murdered Mrs. Billion at St. Johns. It is believed he has gone to Sacramento.

THE CHINAMAN'S VICTIMS.

ORLAND, Cal., April 9.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Billion brought in a verdict of murder, willful and premeditated. The physicians say that Weaver cannot live.

SACRAMENTO, April 9.—Nothing is known in this city of the arrival of the Chinaman who murdered Mrs. Billion at St. Johns, Colusa county.

SCHOONER EPPINGER BEACHED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—A dispatch received by the Merchants Exchange says the schooner J. E. Eppinger, from San Francisco for Navarro, went ashore at Navarro this morning. One man of the crew of five was saved. Another dispatch reports that the schooner got on the beach at Albion. It is believed the cargo and vessel will be saved. The vessel was only two years old, a little over 68 tons burden, commanded by Capt L. A. Casperson, and was owned in this city.

THE NEEDED RAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The rain storm which began yesterday continued all night and all day. It gradually worked south and extended into the San Joaquin valley, where it was most needed, and also fell along the coast as far south as San Diego. Although not sufficient fell to insure good crops, yet the prospects have been materially increased, particularly of early sown grain.

BOYCOTT OFF.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The striking carmen of the Knights of Labor and trade unions, who, four months ago, declared a boycott against the Geary street railroad, have declared the strike and boycott against that road off.

SNOW STORM.

TRUCKEE, Cal., April 9.—It has been snowing steadily all along the line of the Central Pacific railroad, from Blue Canyon to Truckee, since yesterday afternoon. About six inches of snow has fallen, and it is still snowing.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9—8 P. M.—Indications for the 24 hours commencing at 4 A. M., April 10: Oregon and Washington, fair weather, preceded by rain from Portland northward and along the coast.

GOLDENSON TRIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—A motion for a new trial in the case of Alexander Goldenson, convicted of the murder of the school girl Mamie Kelly, was argued before Judge Murphy to-day. The court adjourned until Thursday, when the matter will be further heard and sentence passed.

STAGE ROBBER SENTENCED.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., April 9.—George Tusker, alias C. D. Adkison, the young man who robbed the Camptonville stage, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to San Quentin, by Judge Keyser, for eleven years.

UNTIMELY SNOW.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—A dispatch received here states that six inches of snow has fallen at Sisson on the extension of the California & Oregon railroad.

### MONTANA.

A PUFF FOR HELENA.

HELENA, April 9.—The following are extracts made from a circular of the Helena board of trade, just issued: The building of the great Manitoba system, whose main line to the Pacific ocean will reach Helena before snow flies, and the building of five lateral branches of the Northern Pacific and Montana Central from the capital city, and the steadily increasing yield of surrounding gold and silver mines, and the unprecedented money in city banks seeking investment has brought a boom to Helena, which heretofore has known nothing but a steady, healthy growth, concluding the circular says: Helena is the commercial center of a territory which produced $25,000,000 of the precious metals last year, and will produce $40,000,000 in 1887. Her present population, 15,000, has doubled in two years, and will again double the coming two years. Buildings cannot be built fast enough to accommodate immigration, and the greatest activity prevails in real estate. The daily sales are many thousand dollars. The city is to be congratulated on her great prosperity.

THREATENED OUTBREAK BY MINERS.

HELENA, April 9.—Advices have been received by Adjutant General Turner, of this city, that some dissatisfied miners at Anaconda have organized for riotous demonstration to-morrow. A large number of deputy sheriffs have been sworn in and armed with Winchesters, to preserve peace. The dissatisfaction is owing to a question of wages.

LATER—Anaconda developments to-night to the *Independent* are that the strikers had planned to seize the arms and ammunition of the territory to-night, but they were quietly removed to Helena. The outline of the plan of general action, was that they would, in the morning, assassinate the superintendent, break camp, if necessary, by firing the works, the largest plant in the country, and belonging to Haggin & Tevis, of San Francisco. There is great, but suppressed excitement in town, and about the works.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A CHINAWOMAN MURDERED.

VICTORIA, April 9.—The body of Lee Tuay, the Chinawoman who mysteriously disappeared some time ago, was found near Narrow island on Thursday last. The body was fastened with strong cord to a large flat stone and was much decomposed, and the face was badly eaten by dog fish. There were marks on the face as if made by a hatchet. It is presumed that she was murdered for her money. No clue has been found to the perpetrators of the deed.

INDIAN MURDERS.

At Comox an Indian woman named Kittie was instantly killed by a Qualicum Indian named Louis Amacas, near Yellow Rock, Denman island, on Thursday. Mobl, husband of the murdered woman, then shot Louis dead. He and other Indians threatened to kill Louis' wife and child too, but they escaped. Louis's body was sunk in the bay.

THE FISHERIES.

A letter was received yesterday in this city from the minister of marine and fisheries, who states that Secretary Bayard has informed him that the cabinet has not yet decided what course to pursue in reference to the fisheries this season, but that the vessels seized last year will be released.

### STATE DISPATCHES.

PENDLETON NEWS.

PENDLETON, April 9.—George Darveaux, a Pendleton saloon man, supposed to have been one of the passengers drowned by the turning over of the steamer on the Cœur d'Alene, has been heard from and is all right.

Raining this evening, which is favorable to farmers and stockmen and the country generally.

The Pendleton national bank will begin business Monday. This makes two national banks in Pendleton.

The stone levee to protect the town from the river will probably be built this year. Its costs will be about $40,000.

### ARIZONA.

MEXICAN RAIDERS SHOT.

BENSON, April 9.—The *Epitaph* says: The Mexican thieves who have been raiding the border of Sonora and Arizona, came to grief a few days since. The officers at the San Pedro custom house captured two of them, and started for Arispe with their prisoners, but when about four miles out from the custom house they shot them.

### GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

**An Anti-Coercion Document Urging British Workingmen to Come Out.**

LONDON, April 9.—The anti-coercion meeting to be held in Hyde park Monday promises to be the biggest outdoor political meeting ever held in London. Gladstone to-day issued to the miners in the north of Great Britain, a majority of whom are his enthusiastic followers, the following letter, which amounts to a manifesto:

"I cannot refrain from calling your attention to a meeting which is to be held at Hyde park next Monday and to which I understand tens of thousands of workingmen of London intend generously to devote their holiday. If ever there was a time when it was to the interest of the English workingman to bethink himself, this is the time. It is the first time when the coercion bill, if passed, is to be passed by England's votes alone against the voices of Scotland, Ireland and Wales. It is about time, when such a bill will have to be passed under an action of householders at large, who were never enfranchised before the last elections of 1885 and 1886. It is the first time coercion has been proposed without any attempt by the ministry to show, what we know they cannot show, a state of excitement and flagrant or growing crime. If England is to coerce Ireland for crime, Ireland can reply that relatively to population she has less crime than England. In my opinion the rejection of the bill is even more needed by England than by Ireland. The question of suffering for Ireland—and she knows how to suffer—is for England a question of shame and dishonor. To cast away shame and dishonor is the first business of a great nation. In 1876 a meeting of London workingmen first gave effectual force to the movement to the coercion of Bulgaria, which brought about the election of 1880. May the meeting of Monday next ring the death knell of the worst, most insulting and most causeless coercion bill ever submitted to parliament."

### WEST INDIES.

THE HAYTIAN ISLAND TROUBLES.

SANTIAGO, DE CUBA, April 9.—News has been received from Hayti to the effect that an amicable settlement of the British claims may be expected. The Hayti assembly had two special sittings, one public and one secret, to consider the demand made by Hill, the British special agent, now in Hayti. He wished to have the principle admitted, but President Solomon declines taking action until he obtained an expression of opinion from the assembly. To admit the principle is to acknowledge the English claim of $1,000,000. The Island of Tortugas was offered to the British government in settlement of this claim three years ago.

The French frigate La Minerva, Admiral Vigne, arrived here day before yesterday for orders. She was ordered to proceed to Hayti, and it has been stated that the orders said that trouble was imminent. The vessel proceeded to Port Au Prince. An interesting complication may be remembered in connection with the "Black Republic," as Sir Spencer St. John, late British minister to Hayti, terms it in his new book. The government of Hayti has recently borrowed $3,000,000 in Paris. If England wants the Haytian island, the French creditors will probably have something to say.

The highly alarming rumors that have reached this city from Hayti seem to be baseless, as the United States steamer Rentic left there three days ago for this port and the Haytien man-of-war Dessalines, Captain Cooper, son of Admiral Cooper, of the United States Navy, is also here. Capt. Cooper stated positively that the rumors of a revolutionary movement there and another massacre of mullatoes were absolutely groundless; that perfect peace and quiet reigns in Port Au Prince, and that he (Capt. Cooper) had left his family there. Her Majesty's ship Canada, with the British commissioner on board, is still at Port Au Prince. Hill is expected here within a fortnight, and the general opinion is that the matter will be amicably settled.

**A Rare Opportunity.**

To accommodate the many patients and persons wishing to consult with and receive medical and surgical treatment from DR. LIEBIG & CO., the renowned San Francisco specialists of the Liebig Dispensary they will open offices for one month, from March 11th, 1887, at Knickerbocker house, on Washington street, between Third and Fourth streets. *Consultation free.*

# THE EAST.

## Destructive Prairie Fires Raging Throughout Dakota.

## BLAINE'S ILLNESS NOT SERIOUS.

### What a Trunk Line Man Says of the Interstate Law—Will of a Philanthropic Lady—Eastern News.

SHARON, Dakota, April 9.—A prairie fire last night swept over a great portion of Grant township, in this county, doing immense damage. Fred Tonn's house, seven miles south, his barn and other buildings, together with furniture, machinery, and several head of stock, were destroyed. The house was occupied by Edward Maloney and his sister, Kate, and with them, at the time, was Annie Marme. The wind was blowing a gale, and before they were aware of their danger, the gale was upon them. In attempting to reach a plowed field all were overtaken by fire. Edward Maloney and Annie Marme were burned to death, and Kate was so badly burned that her recovery is doubtful. Edward's remains were taken to Preston, Minn., this afternoon, where his parents reside. Other losses are reported in the same locality.

BUILDING FIRE BREAKS.

HIGHMORE, D. T., April 9.—An immense prairie fire is raging some miles south of town, driven by a strong wind from the south. It called out 150 citizens strong yesterday. A fire break two miles long was made, and the town is now free from danger. At 3 o'clock the temperature was 88 in the shade.

Signal observer Lyons, at St. Paul, says unless the Northwest has rain within a few hours the condition will be highly favorable for cyclones. The weather here to-night is warm and sultry.

REPORTS FROM MADISON.

MADISON, April 9.—The prairie fires burned over the south half of Lake county last night. Some twenty-five farmers lost their houses, barn, stock and grain. France Keller was burned to death between his burning house and barn. The Madison fire department was called on to protect the town from the fire coming from the west before the wind, blowing forty miles an hour. Reports from various points in north and central Dakota state that rain has been falling this afternoon and to-night for the first time in many months, greatly improving the crop prospects and removing the danger of prairie fires.

### BLAINE'S ILLNESS.

**A Severe Cold which will Probably Yield to Treatment in a Few Days.**

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—A special to the *Globe-Democrat* from Fort Gibson, Ind. T., says: "Blaine was suffering from a severe cold Sunday evening when he arrived at Gibson station. A government ambulance met the party at the station, but only the ladies of the party could be taken to the post. The next morning the ambulance returned for Blaine. He was able to sit up in the conveyance, but looked pale and thin. On reaching the post he went to the house of Col. J. J. Coppinger, and has not been out of the house since. Dr. Charles P. Barne, post surgeon, referred all questions to Col. Coppinger, and that gentleman has had little to say, as he did not wish to create unnecessary alarm." He said: "Blaine is suffering from a heavy cold accompanied by remittent fever and was quite sick, but to-night has a favorable pulse." Col. Coppinger repeated that Blaine was quite sick. The whole party expects to leave for the north this morning. The soldiers detailed to sit up with Blaine last night report him quite sick, but they could not say whether his symptoms were alarming or not.

NO DANGER APPREHENDED.

A special dispatch from Gibson station, I. T., says Dr. Mudd and Mr. Kerns arrived there this morning and had a short talk over the telephone with Col. Coppinger. He says Blaine rested well last night, sleeping soundly, and this morning appeared to be much better. No danger is apprehended. The fever has subsided. Nothing further could be learned, but any change for the worse will be reported at once.

A dispatch to the associated press agent here from R. C. Kerns, who left here yesterday in company with Dr. Mudd for Fort Gibson, says Dr. Mudd, jointly with Dr. Berne, post surgeon, after consultation to-day made the following report: "Blaine has slight broncho-pneumonia. His general condition is good, pulse 92, temperature 99. He takes nourishment readily."

HE LEAVES FORT GIBSON MONDAY.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 9.—Mr. Manley received the following dispatch from Emmons Blaine to-day: "Father is better to-day, and leaves Fort Gibson Monday morning for Chicago."

### THE HAUL CLAUSE.

**What Commissioner Fink Thinks of this Clause of the Law.**

NEW YORK, April 9.—Commissioner Albert Fink, of the Trunk Line Association, to-day yielded to a request from the *Tribune* reporter for his views on the probable effect of the interstate commerce act. He said: "There would have been no difficulty in securing to the public beneficial results from the operation of the interstate law if it had not been for the unnecessary insertion of section four in such language as to give rise to different interpretations. It is impossible to adapt the tariffs of this country to a strict long and short haul index. While it may be applied to many roads, and has been practically in use for many years upon trunk lines and their western connections, it is impossible to apply it to roads which run through a thinly settled country, such as the southern transcontinental system of roads. It seems strange that a law should pass congress which interferes with natural competition between railways and waterways, when competition is considered by the public one of the most important factors in the transportation business. It was a great mistake to make an arbitrary rule of that sort which is opposed to the commercial interests of the country. If, however, the suspending of this rule is logical in common, as some interpret the law, it is impossible to deal with each individual case in which it is just and proper that the rule should be suspended. Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the law prohibit the making of unjust and unreasonable rates, as well as unjust discrimination against individuals or localities. This is all that can be required, and if these principles are violated by railroad companies a method is provided for the correction and punishment, and all abuses heretofore existing could be gradually corrected. The people are fully protected under those sections of the law; only those cases would have to go before the commission, in which some parties felt themselves injured, while under the interpretation given to the section the commissioners would have to examine each individual case occurring on about 130,000 miles of railroad, and decide whether the tariff is just and reasonable or not. This is an impossibility. The law is, therefore, impracticable of mention under that construction and would cause a great deal more injustice than the injustice it was intended to correct. I think the decision made by the commission was a wise one, in giving rates to a road which could not have complied with the long and short haul rule. The commission had to choose between bankrupting the whole system of railroads and running the commerce of that section of the country, which is now properly and satisfactorily served under the existing tariffs. Its decision is temporary until such time as it can further investigate the subject, and the suspension of the rule does not prevent those parties who feel grieved, from applying to the commission for relief. The commission exercised wise discretion and prevented very injurious effects, which otherwise would have followed and which would have made the law obnoxious. I think the law is an excellent one in many respects if it is applied so as to correct abuses, without creating new and greater ones, and this depends in a great measure upon the commission, which has given evidence of its good judgment by its first decision."

### ACCIDENTS.

FATALLY INJURED.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—A Negaunee, Mich., dispatch says: A peculiarly horrible accident happened at the Lake Angeline mine last night. A miner named Benj. Marston was coming from the bottom of the mine in a "skip," in which ore is hoisted, when he stuck his head out at the third level, and it was cut off as though with a knife. The dismembered head dropped 180 feet to the sixth level, and struck a miner on the arm. All the miners left the mine immediately and would not go into it again. A boss named Timbock went down alone and brought up the head.

### SPORTING NOTES.

MEMPHIS RACES.

MEMPHIS, April 9.—The extra day races of the new Memphis Jockey Club was well attended. The track was in fine condition and all three events were closely contested. There was an unusual delay at the post in starting the horses, from three-quarters to an hour being consumed in each race. The first race, purse, for all ages, half-mile dash, Rose won by a length, Mamie Hunt second, two lengths in front of Henrietta, third; time, 0:29. Second race, selling purse, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, Rio Grande won by a nose from Phil Lewis, second, who was half a length in front of Miss Goodrich, third; time, 1:19. Third race, purse, for all ages, one mile, Punka won by a length from Brown Duke, second, half a length in front of Taxgatherer, third; time, 1:45.

CHICAGOS AGAIN DEFEATED.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The world's champions achieved another victory to-day, defeating the Chicagos, after an exciting game, by a score of 9 to 7. Both pitchers were hit freely, but Foutz particularly distinguished himself by cool-headed work at critical points of the game. He showed himself to be master of the situation, and to his pitching, with backstop Bushong, the victory is largely due. Bushong caught beautifully and threw to bases with marvellous accuracy.

CAPT. BOYNTON STILL SWIMMING.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Capt. Paul Boynton continued his paddling trip down the Hudson to-day, in face of the most decided opposition from his doctor. He took to the water at Sing Sing shortly after noon, after having passed a very bad night in the hotel in that town. He appears to be very much exhausted, and his stomach refuses all nourishment except brandy and koumiss. He hopes to reach the Battery to-morrow afternoon.

### EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

WILL OF MISS WOLFE.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The will of the late Catherine Lorillard Wolfe will probably be offered for probate to-day. It will not be proved for six weeks yet, as some of the legatees are in Europe. The document is nearly fifty pages of closely written legal cap. Many provisions of the will cannot be made public, and many bequests are made in letters addressed to legatees personally. In the will the letters are merely referred to in clauses with the request to deliver them to the persons addressed. The preamble shows the striking religious feeling of the deceased. A valuable collection of paintings goes to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, as already stated. To D. W. Bishop and L. L. Lorillard is given to each the sum of $260,000. Many thousands of dollars are bequeathed privately to various charities and persons. The most important of the clauses is to be found in the following codicil: "I do give and bequeath the sum of $350,000 to the rector, wardens and vestrymen of Grace church, in the city of New York, in their corporate capacity, to be had and held by them and their successors, upon trust, to keep the same safely invested, and receive the income thereof and apply the same to the maintenance, improvement and decoration of their present Grace church edifice, situated on Broadway, near Tenth street, especially to maintain, continue and perpetuate the observance of religious worship and instructions according to the rites in their purity of the Protestant Episcopal church in America."

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 9.—The mystery connected with the disappearance of $12,000 in money and bonds from A. G. Whittemore's office some time ago was solved to-day by the confession of Mrs. Eunice Walsh, who was arrested on a charge of committing the theft. The money, amounting to $1030, was found on her person, but in spite of a week's search by officers, the tin cash box and $11,000 in stocks and bonds could not be found. It having been learned that Mrs. Walsh was a morphine victim, the drug was taken away from her and this morning she acted like a raving maniac. The city physician ordered the drug restored to her, and when it had taken effect, she agreed to tell where the box was, on being assured that she would not be prosecuted. Following her directions, a lawyer found the box and papers concealed under the doorstep of a house not a block away from the City hall. She is not considered responsible, and will probably be taken to an asylum.

LATTER DAY SAINTS.

CLEVELAND, April 9.—The conference of the Latter Day Saints at Kirkland to-day was opened with an experience meeting of much interest. Elder W. Blair, of Lamon, Iowa, preached the morning sermon. There was a quiet discussion over the proposition to publish a history of the persecution of the Latter Day Saints, now being prepared by Elder Blair. It was asserted by Elder Blair that he could prove by living witnesses at Kirkland that the original Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon were not violators of the law. They were driven out of Missouri for political reasons, because they were free state people and did not agree with the people of Missouri. To-morrow Joseph Smith, president of the church, will preach on polygamy, and there will be a public Mormon marriage and Mormon baptism.

DEATH OF A NOTED STALLION.

MIDDLETON, April 9.—Harry Clay the great sire of the trotting speed producer, died Wednesday at the Middleton stock farm of J. D. Willis, aged 33 years. He was foaled in 1853 at Wantage, N. J. He was sired by Neaves's Cassius M. Clay, dam by imported Bellfounder, and passed through several owners to Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany. In 1879 he was sold at auction to J. D. Willis for $10,000, and immediately enough mares were booked to cover the price. His reputation was not that of sire of producers, eight of his daughters producing fourteen performers, among them St. Julian, with a record of 2:11¼. As a breeding horse he ranked next to old Hambletonian. An appropriate monument will be erected over his grave.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATIC.

PROVIDENCE, April 9.—Newport to-day elected one democratic senator and three democratic representatives. The figures are not yet known. East Greenwich elects one democratic representative and Warwick one republican representative; making the senate stand nineteen republicans and fifteen democrats; and the house, 28 republicans and forty-one democrats, or forty-seven to fifty-six in grand committee, in favor of the democrats. This will insure the election in the grand committee of the democratic candidates for general offices who failed of an election on Wednesday.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The general strike of the plumbers of this city, for the enforcement of the apprenticeship system in the trade, has at last been declared off. The struggle was begun September 1, 1886, and has proved one of the best fought and most expensive in the history of the labor movements in this city. The journeymen claim that most of their members are now working under union rules. A guerilla warfare will be kept up against those employers who are still determined to resist the demands. During the fight the journeymen paid out over $100,000 in strike benefits.

OVERDUE STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The steamer Carina, which arrived yesterday, did not report any tidings of the overdue steamers Carmona and Salerno. All other European steamers coming over the course of the west-bound steamers, where the Carmona and Salerno were expected to sail also fail to report them, but several small vessels report having experienced heavy gales and many icebergs, and this leads to the supposition that the missing vessels may have been lost, either in gales or by collision with icebergs.

BROOKLYN FRAUDS.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The legislative committee of investigation into Brooklyn municipal affairs heard testimony to-day regarding the sale of the land at Sheepshead bay. Testimony tended to show that the commissioners accepted $500, which witness paid them indirectly to procure the lease of the land that he subsequently purchased. Other witnesses testified that they were compelled to pay large sums in order to obtain a lease of land in the same vicinity.

IRON WORKS SHUT DOWN.

CLEVELAND, April 9.—A special from Steubenville, Ohio, says: The Junction Iron Works at Mingo closed down to-day for an indefinite period. About 600 men are thrown out of work. The cause of the shut down is said to be the unwillingness of buyers to pay the greatly increased freight rates under the interstate commerce law.

NEW YORK BOODLE RUMORS

NEW YORK, April 9.—"Katie" Metz has skipped and the game is up, was the rumor connected with the boodle aldermen's cases which got in circulation about the City hall to-day. Assistant District Attorney Nicoll said he did not believe there was any truth in it. He believed Katie was in town or within reach of a subpena.

IRON WORKERS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 9.—The requisite number of assemblies of Knights of Labor signed yesterday articles for the formation of a state assembly of iron workers. The new organization will embrace nothing but these workers, and it is reported to be the strongest labor society in the state. It will number, its advocates say, not less than 25,000 men.

DR. M'GLYNN TO LECTURE.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Dr. McGlynn will start to-morrow evening on a lecturing tour throughout the country. He goes to Cincinnati, where he will lecture Tuesday evening. He will then proceed to Indianapolis and afterward to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, Richmond and New Orleans.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT.

CHICAGO, April 9.—California dispatches were received on 'change to-day, saying that wheat, except in southern California, has been greatly relieved by rains, and that prices showed a disposition to decline. This news has helped a little to an easier feeling here, and May, which opened at 84 cents, dropped 3½ by noon.

BANK RESERVE.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve decrease of $254,000. The banks now hold $4,115,000 in excess of the rule.

# WASHINGTON.

## GRAIN OUTLOOK.

**General Condition of the Crop Throughout the Country.**

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The report of the department of agriculture for April relates to the condition of winter grain and the healthfulness of farm animals. The returns show that the condition of the soil at the time of seeding was somewhat unfavorable in states on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, owing to drought during the late summer and autumn—most severe in portions of Pennsylvania, in Maryland and Virginia, and in parts of Texas. The same unfavorable conditions prevailed in Western Missouri and in Kansas. The continued dry weather made plowing difficult and seeding late, and in localities where it was unbroken when winter set in germination was slow and the fall growth is small. In the great wheat states of the central West, from Tennessee to Missouri, the seed was bad for a greater part of the area, but was in a favorable condition, and with local exceptions the plant made a good growth before going into winter quarters. The Pacific slope barley seeding time was dry, but rain came after and the whole breadth was put in in a fair condition, though somewhat after the usual date. The covering of snow during the early portion of the winter was better than usual over a large part of the wheat area, but there are from many sections complaints of scanty protection during very trying weather since February 15. The month of March was the most severe of a series of years, the temperature being below the average over the whole wheat area of the Mississippi river, and alternate freezing and thawing wrought serious damage to bare fields, especially in bottom and poorly-drained lands. Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio suffered severely from this inclemency. The general average of condition is 88, the same as in 1886, and higher than at the same date in 1885 and 1884, when it was 80 and 76 respectively. The April condition last year was 92.5, which was still further improved by favorable weather during the month. The average for California is 92 and Oregon 98. The damage from the Hessian fly is comparatively unnoticed. Its presence is mentioned in from one to four counties in New York, Texas, Tennessee, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan. Rye has withstood the unfavorable meteorological conditions better than wheat, the average of conditions being 92 against 96 at the same date a year ago.

Returns of the condition of farm animals show a loss of swine amounting to 13.4 per cent., and the indication continued of a wide-spreading prevalence of hog cholera, causing losses amounting to 7 per cent. of 4.3 per cent. The losses of cattle are the heaviest in the South, and on ranges of the far West from 5 to 9 per cent., while in sections where shelter is provided and better care taken it amounts to only 2½ to 3.

### PACIFIC RAILROADS COMMISSION.

**The Gentlemen Appointed to Investigate these Roads.**

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The president this evening appointed as commissioners to investigate the affairs of Pacific railroads, under the act passed by the last congress, Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania; E. Ellery Anderson, of New York, and David T. Littler, of Illinois. Mr. Pattison was born in Maryland, graduating from the Philadelphia high school in 1872 and was admitted to the bar the same year. In 1877 he was nominated by the democrats for comptroller of that city and was elected and re-elected in 1880. In 1882 he was nominated by the democrats for governor of Pennsylvania and was elected by a large majority. He retired from that office last January and resumed the practice of law at Philadelphia.

Mr. Anderson was born in 1833, graduated at Harvard college in 1852, was admitted to the New York city bar in 1854 and has since been in active practice of his profession in that city. In politics he was always a democrat and has been connected with many of the reform movements in that city. He was one of the leading men in the organization of the county democracy, and was for some time chairman of its general committees. He has been specially connected with much important litigation, involving close examination of accounts and methods of railroad corporations.

Mr. Littler is a republican, a prominent member of the Illinois legislature and a lawyer by profession.

### WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

TO ENFORCE THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Although no official announcement has been received at the department of state of the report, that Great Britain has threatened to siege Tortugas island, yet it is learned that the American counsel at Hayti has kept the department fully advised as to the nature of the British claim and all proceedings taken by that government against Hayti during the past three or four years. Now that the matter is reported and has assumed so serious a phase, the government with a view to being prepared for any emergency, is beginning to canvass its resources in case it should become necessary to again assert the intention of this country to maintain the Monroe doctrine to the extent of protecting there small republics of the American continent against the encroachments of the European powers. The result of inquiries into the naval resources of the United States is not encouraging so far. Several wooden vessels, forming the training squadron are now on the way north from the West Indies, and at present there is no vessel bearing the American flag in Haytien waters. The Yantic is at Key West and the Galena at Aspinwall, and it is possible that one or both of these vessels may be ordered to the vicinity of Hayti to represent the United States government in the event that it may become necessary to enter a formal protest against European encroachment in the West Indies.

MONEY RUNNING SHORT.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The funds available for repairs to the naval vessels are at a very low ebb, and within a short time heavy discharges of the force will be made at the navy yards. Reductions have already been ordered at Mare Island, Portsmouth, N. H., and New York navy yards. A large part of the general appropriation for the construction and repair of the vessels has been diverted to the completion of the cruisers Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, special appropriation for which failed with the general deficiency bill. Not much more than $25,000 is available for repair work at the navy yards during the remainder of the special year, and this sum is also subject to drafts from vessels repairing in foreign stations.

CONDEMNED WOODEN VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—As a result of the survey of the United States steamships Shenandoah and Lackawanna, at Mare Island, Cal., these vessels will be sold at public auction, and their names stricken from the naval register. There are two other wooden naval vessels, the Ciane and Wachusett, now condemned and waiting sale at Mare island, and three at New York, the Tennessee, Powhattan and Ticonderoga. The names of wooden war ships are rapidly disappearing, and Mare island has acquired the name of a naval grave yard among naval officers, from the number of condemnations of vessels that are made.

LAND CONTEST IN NEW MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, has recommended to the secretary of the interior that a suit be instituted in the territorial courts of New Mexico to vacate the patent to about 55,000 acres of land in Colorado and New Mexico, alleged to have been erroneously included in the survey and patent of Tierra A. Marilla, a grant dated February, 1881. This recommendation is based on the report of Surveyor General Julian, of New Mexico, from which it appears that the patent embracing common lands, that were left free to the public by the reservation of the Mexican government, which, therefore, could not pass under the grant and confirmation.

HOMESTEADS TO BE CONTESTED.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The acting secretary of the interior has recommended to the attorney-general that suits be instituted to cancel the patents for twenty homestead entries in the township bounded on the east by Ratan creek and on the west by Turner's creek, in the Pueblo, Col., land district. It is charged that these entries, with one exception, were all made in the names of fictitious persons, and the tract in question contains the largest and finest coal deposits in Southern Colorado. Coal is cropping out on the surface. Mention is made of the statement as significant that E. B. Sobris, the reputed owner of these lands, was in 1883 Deputy United States surveyor, and as such surveyed the lands, but made no mention of their mineral character.

EUGENE SEMPLE APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The president this afternoon appointed Eugene Semple, of Washington territory, to be governor of Washington territory; Samuel G. Shannon, of Cheyenne, to be secretary of Wyoming territory, and Edgar Palmer Turner, of New York, to be consul at Mozambique.

Secretary Fairchild to-day appointed Wm. Gavitt, of Evansville, Indiana, to be special agent at the Seal islands, off Alaska, vice Thos. T. Ryan, resigned.

JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The president attended the performance of Haverly's minstrels, at the National theater to-night.

### NEW MEXICO.

EPIDEMIC STRICKEN INDIANS.

ALBUQUERQUE, April 9.—News has been received here that the measles have attacked the Yuma Indians in an epidemic form and that members of that tribe are dying off very rapidly.

### RAILROAD NOTES.

A TIME CONVENTION.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—The general time convention of all the railroads in the United States will be held in New York on next Wednesday. A special committee will be appointed to arrange for uniformity for new spring time schedules, which will go into effect about May 1st. The report of the special commission on train rules will also be read. The work of this committee will result in a uniform set of rules being adopted by all of the roads in the country.

GARRETT CONTROLS THE B. & O.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—There is a growing conviction here that there has been no deal, nor will there be any serious movement to divert the control of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to any syndicate, nor to any other railroad combination. The general belief is that President Garrett has purchased all the stock offered, and has now, with the stock of two or three holders of considerable stock, entire control. So general is the belief that the matter is no more discussed.

BEATING THE BOOKMAKERS.

NEW YORK, April 9.—There is a strong suspicion that the bookmakers of New York were beaten to-day on the Memphis races by the wires being cut and the result of the races held back. It was freely given out among a certain clique that Rio Grande and Punka were winners an hour before the result came in. The bookmakers refused to pay off before Monday on the second race, and then desired to take no more bets on the third race.

RAILROAD SALE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 9.—It is stated here that the Richmond terminal syndicate are negotiating for the purchase of the Georgia Central and Florida Railway & Navigation company's system of Florida roads. The price paid for the Florida road is said to be $10,000 per mile. There are 550 miles in the system.

### ENGLAND.

MANIFESTO BY HARTINGTON.

LONDON, April 9.—Lord Hartington has written the following letter to a unionist meeting: "It is of great importance that some answer should be given to the agitation that is being promoted against measures for the maintenance of order in Ireland. Doubtless it is greatly to be regretted that the government is again compelled to resort to coercive measures, although all statesmen have not shrunk on former occasions from proposing, in similar circumstances, legislation of equal if not greater severity. It is my firm conviction that the desire that compelled the government to resort to this policy is not spontaneous and not mainly caused by unredressed grievances. It is the result of the determination of some leaders of the Irish people to provoke the government of Ireland by the parliament of the United Kingdom. This is impossible, and an attempt is being made to discredit both remedial and repressive legislation. In my judgment this attempt ought to be firmly resisted by unionists, both liberal and conservative."

### FRANCE.

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.

PARIS, April 9.—Private advices from Tonquin represent the country as being infested with pirates, roaming about in powerful bands, robbing and committing all kinds of outrages, and causing much trouble and loss of life among the French. The French troops are unable to cope with the pirates, and reinforcements are much needed. These the French government, it is said, is unwilling to furnish, the temper of the republic being averse to colonial expansion, and it is reported that Gen. Boulanger declares all available soldiers of France are at present required at home.

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

REPORTS OF THE EAGLE.

HALIFAX, April 9.—Advices from St. Johns, N. F., indicate that the schooner which arrived there this morning reports that the sealing steamer Eagle, which was reported lost, with 200 persons on board, was taking seals in White bay, Michigan.

A telegram received from St. Johns this afternoon says reliable news has reached there of the safety of the sealing steamer Eagle. She was seen by the steamer Aurora on the 5th inst.

### ONTARIO.

BAGGAGE CUSTOMS.

OTTAWA, April 9.—Customs officials on the border have received new and strict orders from the government in relation to the examination of baggage of passengers coming into Canada from the United States. The new regulations are similar to those enforced by the United States authorities at New York with regard to steamship passengers from foreign countries.

WILL BE WITHDRAWN.

QUEBEC, April 9.—It is generally understood that the declaration issued by Cardinal Taschereau against the Knights of Labor will be withdrawn.

**Horse Car Courtesy.**

Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Chicago gentleman had a queer experience on a horse car the other evening. The vehicle being crowded, he gave up his seat to a lady. After a while she arose and insisted that he should sit a spell, "just until you are rested," she said.

The gentleman sat down, and becoming engaged in conversation with a neighbor, forgot all about the lady. When the latter thought he had enjoyed the seat long enough she touched his foot with the toe of her boot and smilingly remarked: "Well, are you going to ride forever?"

The seat was vacated at once, and the gentleman thinks the lady is the only one he ever saw in a street car who seemed to have any idea of fair play.

**The Faith of Childhood.**

St. Paul Globe.

There is something very beautiful in the faith of childhood. It was the morning of the last day of the carnival when a 7-year-old boy in a St. Anthony hill family was singing around the house in an unusually happy spirit.

"What makes my boy so bright to-day?" inquired the mother.

"Oh, it's 'cause I asked God two weeks ago to make Sister Mary well, and not to let me have the measles till the carnival was over. This is the last day of the carnival and I guess God 'membered what I said to Him."

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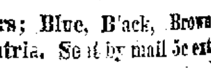

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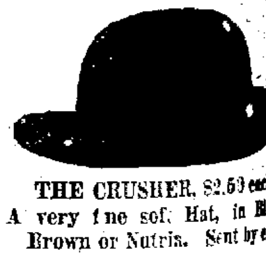

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